The National Future Farmer

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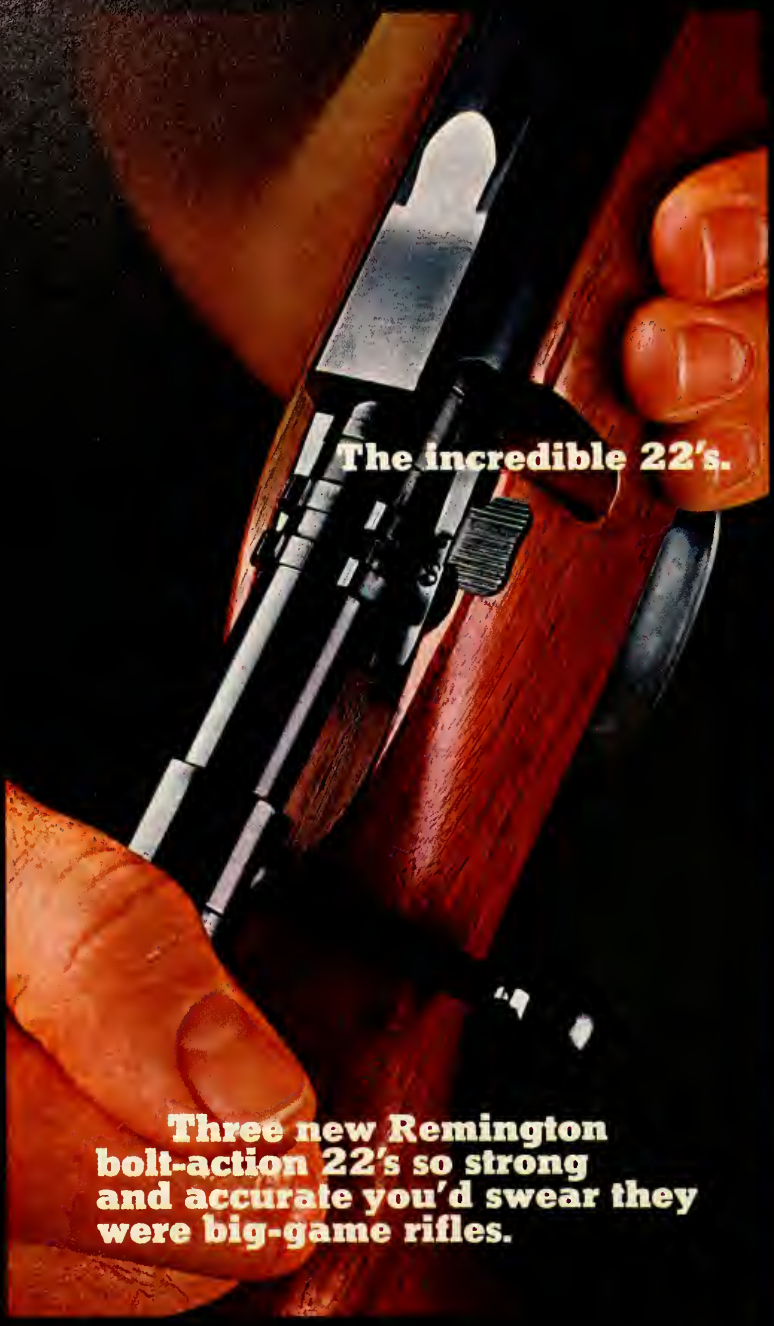
August-September, 1967



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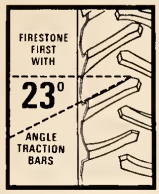

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The National Future Farmer
Owned and Published by the Future Farmers of America

AUGUST-SEPTEMBER, 1967

THE MAGAZINE FOR YOUNG MEN IN AGRICULTURE

VOLUME 15 NUMBER 6

In This Issue

FEATURES

18 The In-Between Occupations

THIS ARTICLE REPORTS ON THE GROWING NUMBER OF OCCUPATIONS THAT LIE BETWEEN THE SCIENTIFIC AND PROFESSIONAL AND THE SEMI-SKILLED AND UNSKILLED JOBS IN AGRICULTURE. FUTURE FARMERS TELL HOW THEY ARE USING TRAINING GAINED AT A GROWING NUMBER OF TWO-YEAR COLLEGES TO PREPARE FOR THESE NEW JOBS.

21 Will Service Slow You Down?

IF YOU CAN SEE YOUR HAND IN FRONT OF YOUR FACE, CHANCES ARE GOOD THAT SOONER OR LATER YOU'LL BE SERVING A HITCH IN THE SERVICE. THIS ARTICLE ANSWERS QUESTIONS LIKE: WILL YOU HAVE TO START OVER WHEN YOU GET OUT, AND WILL ALL THE GOOD JOBS BE GRABBED OFF? SOME WORDS OF CHEER FOR YOU.

28 Three Questions For Your Father

AS LAND AND CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS OF AN ADEQUATE FARM BUSINESS BASE CONTINUE TO CLIMB, PARTNERSHIPS WILL LIKELY INCREASE AS AN ENTRY ROUTE FOR THE BEGINNING FARMER. HERE ARE QUESTIONS TO ASK YOUR FATHER IF YOU ARE CONSIDERING A PARTNERSHIP. FEATURE ALSO LOOKS AT MANAGEMENT PROBLEMS CREATED.

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Our Cover

Future Farmers learn by doing, and many of the FFA contests reflect this idea.

Here Nebraska FFA'ers vie for honors as the best "tractor jockey." To win a member must have superior skills in backing, hitching, driving, and overall tractor knowledge.

PHOTO BY C. A. CROMER

THE NATIONAL FUTURE FARMER is mailed every two months on the following dates:

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March 20.....**APRIL-MAY** Issue
May 20.....**JUNE-JULY** Issue
July 20.....**AUGUST-SEPTEMBER** Issue
September 20..**OCTOBER-NOVEMBER** Issue
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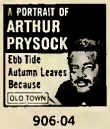

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Looking Ahead

Livestock

NOW A VACCINE FOR SHIPPING FEVER—"I've seen a good demonstration that you can't handle cattle without the stress of cold, dust, rain, and similar problems," reported Editor Carnes while attending a "Branding Party" on the famed Mule Shoe Bar Ranch near Alliance, Nebraska. Stress is a problem because it "triggers" a respiratory ailment in cattle commonly called shipping fever. At the ranch, your editor talked with cattlemen and vets who are convinced that a new vaccine, Bar-3, will go a long way toward controlling this problem. Bar-3 is made by the Elanco Products Company. The vaccine should be administered at three to four weeks of age and another shot three weeks before cattle are shipped. Cost is about $1.00 per head.

NEW REGULATIONS ON DRUGS IN FEED—That's a possibility suggested in talks by Food and Drug Administration officials at a recent symposium on the use of drugs in animal feeds. Concern is that usage of antibiotics in animal feed may result in resistant microorganisms which could be transferred to humans. However, little new evidence was produced to prove this point. Only one speaker, Dr. Robert C. Reisinger, National Institute of Health, contended that antibiotics were of little or no value in animal feed. Upshot: more monitoring of foods for drug residues and more research.

SALE RECORD SET BY BULL—Last issue you read about a new world's record price for a dairy animal . . . $130,000 for a bull, Oak Ridges Reflection "Emperor." Now comes word that a Guernsey bull has sold for $113,000, setting a record as the most ever paid for a dairy bull sold at auction. The bull, R. L. Dividend, was owned by McDonald Farms and sold to the Northern Ohio Breeders Association.

EEC RULE THREATENS U.S. POULTRYMEN—An EEC (European Economic Community) proposal that would permit export payments—in whatever amount is necessary—to make EEC poultry competitive is a threat to U.S. poultrymen. Reason: U.S. will have to sell its poultry in competition with EEC's heavily subsidized produce in major markets like Switzerland, Japan, Greece, Kuwait, and Singapore.

Crops

DOWNPOURS AT HARVEST—Rain has been peppering the nation's mid-continent, especially the corn growing areas of Nebraska and Iowa. Some reports say as many as three billion acres of crops may have been destroyed by water. Unless dry weather is ahead, this could make for serious harvest problems as wheat ripens in Kansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma. This news, however, has failed to shake reports of a record wheat crop, and Secretary of Agriculture Freeman announced at press time that the 1968 wheat allotment will be reduced 13 percent from this year.

SEWAGE PIPED FROM CITY TO FARM—A Public Health Service grant will sponsor a project to determine if sewage can be piped from Chicago to make marginal Illinois land productive without hazard to human health. Such a plan will also provide a solution to Chicago's air pollution problems created by current disposal methods.

AUTOMATIC IRRIGATION—Push-button farmers of the future will have one less button to push, thanks to H. R. Haise, a Colorado soil scientist. His automatic irrigation system turns itself on and off. The hydraulically operated floodgates of the system are linked to moisture sensors buried in the irrigated field.

NEW USE FOR DISCARDED TIRES—Discarded automobile tires are finding a new use on some rice farms in Lincoln County, Arkansas. The tires are burned near rice fields when a herbicide such as 2, 4, 5-T is being applied. The smoke from the burning tire enables airplane pilots to keep almost a constant watch on wind direction, and this helps in reducing herbicide drift to susceptible crops. One farmer reported, "Once I saw my pilot cut off in the middle of the field because the wind changed. This could have saved us several hundred dollars."

Machinery

BULK HANDLING OF FOOD CROPS—Such a system would be logical for handling tomatoes, one of the largest volume food crops and one that is most delicate to handle, according to a report before the joint anniversary meeting of the American and Canadian Societies of Agricultural Engineers just concluded at Saskatchewan, Canada. The system works in these six steps: sorting on the harvester; filling one-ton capacity bulk bins on the ground; picking up bulk bins by a field vehicle; transferring bulk bins at a marshalling station to an over-the-road truck-trailer or field storage rack; and unloading trucks at processing by conveyor.

SKYLIGHTS MATCH METAL DESIGN—The many shapes of corrugated metal sheets designed for farm buildings now have matching translucent plastic panels. These designs permit installation of skylighting and sidelighting panels without additional construction or sealing. (Simply substitute a plastic panel for metal sheets in locations where natural light is desired in the building.) Information about the panels may be obtained from Filon Corporation, 12333 South Van Ness Avenue, Hawthorne, California 90250.

MACHINE CUTS BALE WIRES—A new machine that removes wire ties from hay bales during feedlot processing and releases one full-time man was also described during the meeting of agricultural engineers. The machine is designed to accommodate bales and hay drags typical of conditions in the Southwest. It straddles the hay drag and the bale as it travels to the grinder. As the bale passes beneath the machine, a cutting device severs all wires.

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These give you a better-balanced ration, one that keeps animals healthy, on-feed, and growing. Gains are economical, too, because assimilation improves.

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WATER!

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A Word with the Editor

Third Generation in FFA

A few years ago we reported to our readers that the son of an American Farmer had received his American Farmer Degree. Now the Michigan Association has reported the grandson of a former FFA member received his State Farmer Degree at their 1967 FFA convention. There may have been others, but this is the first that we know of in this office. It shows your organization is really coming of age.

In Michigan, the 194 State Farmers this year were surveyed by use of a brief questionnaire. The answers received showed a considerable amount of continuity of interest in vocational agriculture as indicated by the number of State Farmers who were preceded in vocational agriculture and the FFA by fathers. Of the 190 who responded, 66 stated their fathers were enrolled in vocational agriculture, and 50 of these said their fathers were members of the FFA. Also of interest was the fact that 128 of the 190 State Farmers are currently involved in some kind of partnership in farming. The survey further revealed that 8 of the group had grandfathers who were enrolled in vocational agriculture which is not too surprising since we had vocational agriculture before the FFA was organized.

The survey also indicates that Future Farmers have settled on their future plans. Here is how they were listed: farming—76, agricultural engineering—9, veterinary medicine—5, dairy production—10, agricultural education—7, other teaching—5, related agricultural occupations—47, and undecided—31.

It is also interesting to learn that most of those receiving their State Farmer Degree in Michigan plan to continue their education after high school, with the largest number planning to go to a four-year college. Here is how they listed their post high school education plans: community college—4, special short courses—46, special trade school—4, four- to six-year college programs—92, and none—34.

Since the survey involved only State Farmers in one state, no conclusions can be drawn that would apply to the FFA membership nationally. However, it does give you an opportunity to see how you compare with this select group. Have you made your plans for a career in agriculture? Have you also made plans for education beyond the high school level to prepare you for your chosen career?

Larry Erpelding Joins Magazine Staff

Larry H. Erpelding of Newton, Kansas, has been appointed to the position of Regional Advertising Manager for *The National FUTURE FARMER*. He will handle accounts along the East Coast from New England to Florida as well as New York City. He will be calling on companies and advertising agencies and assisting them with their advertising program in your national FFA magazine.

For the past two years, Larry has been employed as a vocational agriculture instructor and FFA advisor at the Central Kansas Area Vocational Technical School. He is a graduate of Kansas State University where he majored in agricultural education.

Larry was born and reared on a 460-acre farm near Atchison, Kansas. He holds the State Farmer Degree in FFA and served as president of his local chapter and the Kansas FFA Association. He and his wife, Donna, now live in Alexandria, Virginia.

Wilson Carnes
Editor

WotZat?

That's what the girls are calling the motoromeo who used to get plugs aplenty for his savoir-faire, 'til the night he forgot to have the American Oil dealer check the ones under his hood. In short, he's the "lady killer" who whispers sweet nothings in his deary's ear, and all she can say is "WOTZAT FUNNY NOISE IN THE MOTOR?" Get a set of new plugs from your American Oil dealer, the guy who makes a way of life out of keeping your beautiful bomb ticking. Just so he can say and mean it . . .

Moral: don't be a "WOTZAT."

*You expect more from American —and you get it!**

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INTERNATIONAL
656
NEW HYDROSTATIC DRIVE 656

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What you need is a tractor drive that lets you select a *speed*—any speed—not just a gear. And now you've got it—Hydrostatic All-Speed Drive on the new International Farmall 656.

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That's right. Just one control. To cut ground speed and maintain drawbar pull to lug through tough spots when plowing. Stop, back up, reset a tripped bottom and move ahead. Slow up for safe turns.

Plant at the exact speed you need. Put down chemicals precisely at specified rates. Bale and chop at the best speed for full capacity—speed up through light growth, slow down through heavy spots. Shuttle fast from manure pile to spreader. All with no shifting of gears.

Change speeds as often as you like—under load or with no load. No stopping. No time loss. Your average speed will be faster. You always know your ground speed because the true speedometer is connected to the main output shaft. At any ground speed, your engine keeps right on delivering full power to the pto and hydraulic system.

This is IH Hydrostatic All-Speed Drive. From the company that brought you shift on-the-go Torque Amplifier, Hydrostatic Drive combines and windrowers—other firsts to serve the farmer. It's your key to faster work, better done, easier done—for more productivity.

You'll never appreciate what a difference Hydrostatic Drive can make until you put a new 656 through its paces. See your IH dealer soon.

First FFA member to drive the new 656 with Hydrostatic All-Speed Drive was Virl Hallett, president of the Ottawa, Illinois chapter. Virl helped introduce the new tractor at the press conference of farm editors held May 25 at IH Hickory Hill Farm. Shown here presenting him with a commemorative certificate is Russ Decker, general supervisor of Farmall tractors.

First to serve the farmer

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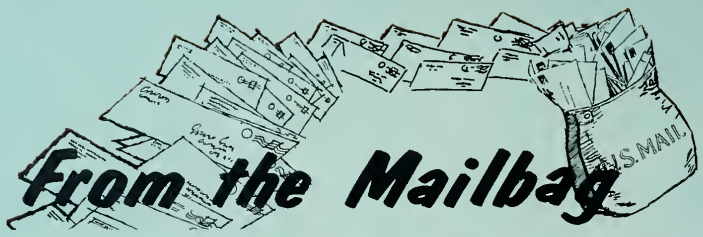


Fort Scott, Kansas

I was especially interested in your article concerning college-educated farmers for the future. I graduated from Kansas State University last year and would be one of the last to speak against college for a young farmer. It may not necessarily make him a better farmer. It is much broader than that. It will make him a better person.

Alvin Conner

North Manchester, Indiana

I appreciate the free booklets and learn a great deal from them. These booklets are helpful in my agriculture class.

I like *The National FUTURE FARMER* better than any other magazine. The articles and stories are all well written and interesting. The only thing I regret is that it doesn't come out more often.

Arden Steele

Eyota, Minnesota

I read your article concerning college degrees for agriculture workers in the June-July issue and the article "College Before Farming?" in the same issue.

First I want to say I agree with you. College proves beneficial in job finding and wage earning if you can afford to go to college that is. To go to college for four to six years costs between $1,000 and $1,500 a year. It is true that you learn a lot by taking biology and animal science and husbandry, but you are also paying for English, history, and foreign language classes that are required. In all the articles I've seen regarding agricultural education and jobs, I've never seen an article concerning trade schools where you learn what you need and pay just for that. Are these schools worth it? Do employers desire this, or do they seek college graduates? The art of sales management, communications, inspection, and manufacturing can be mastered in a trade school at a much lower cost. Many students would like to go to college but can't afford it or aren't good enough in all the subjects to pass the entrance exams. Many, I am sure, would like to hear more about agricultural schools. Could *The National FUTURE FARMER* shed some light on this topic?

Jerry Halloran

See "In-Between Occupations" in this issue. It is about two-year colleges and how a person can train for an agricultural career without going to the four-year colleges and seeking a degree. While this article does mention area vocational-technical schools, it does not deal with the traditional trade school. Most of these are good institutions and offer excellent training, though a person needs to investigate a school thoroughly before deciding to attend.—Ed.

Bolivia, North Carolina

It has been since April 15 that I wrote to you and enclosed three jokes. You haven't written me, and it is almost the last of May. If you don't send the money for the little jokes, it's okay. But I thought you would have written me or just sent a thank you note. I'm sure you have forgotten.

Willie Settles

We appreciate receiving your jokes, and if one should be selected for use in the magazine you will receive payment at that time. We receive several hundred jokes for consideration in every issue; consequently, we state on the joke page "contributions cannot be acknowledged or returned."—Ed.

Carrizo Springs, Texas

I have just received my new issue of *The National FUTURE FARMER* and as usual it is excellent! I feel, just as my fellow Texas members do, that this magazine is truly one of the most valuable assets of our national organization. We thank you for devoting your time and effort on our behalf.

Bob Burns

Orland, California

I would like to express appreciation on behalf of the Orland Chapter of FFA for the tremendously outstanding job that is being done on *The National FUTURE FARMER*. We all enjoy and appreciate this magazine. It is always well planned and colorful. I think it is the best magazine of the sort in this part of the country. I always look forward to the time when my next magazine is delivered. We have not had any trouble here with the magazine being delivered torn and in a deplorable condition.

Mark Whitmarsh
Chapter Treasurer

Rosepine, Louisiana

In the June-July issue of *The National FUTURE FARMER* you published the results of the contest on the topic of "What I Think." I appreciate the privilege and chance for me and my fellow FFA members to express ourselves in an American way—peacefully and intelligently.

The second-place winner of the contest concerning the question "Do parents enjoy teenagers?" mentioned that many parents along with other grownups think of the teenager as a drunken, long haired, weed smoking punk who does not understand or care to understand the value of freedom. As much as I hate to admit it, many are just that. I hope that adults don't judge all of us by this minority. I have heard my parents say many times that there is always a spoiled apple in the barrel.

Many people don't like to face the fact that teenagers of today will be tomorrow's leaders and that it is adults' responsibility to help us prepare to shoulder our burden. Speaking as a teenager as well as a Future Farmer, I would like to say to all parents that they have had a hard task and have done it well.

James Ray

Ennis, Texas

As a member of the Future Farmers of America, I would like to take this opportunity to thank you for a fine magazine. I spend many hours reading it. Your article in the June-July issue entitled "Should I Attend College Before Farming?" was very interesting to me. This article has strengthened my idea to go on to college before taking up farming. I am now sure a college education will help me.

Since I am a Lone Star Farmer of Texas, I would like to voice a dissatisfaction I have for the way we Texas Future Farmers are represented at the National Convention. We have by far the most members of any state. I am not sure, but I think we number about 50,000 while some states have less than a thousand. We don't pay national dues by state. We pay by members. We and other large states are unfairly represented. I do hope someday this problem will be corrected.

Thanks again for the fine magazine. Much success in the future.

Jimmy Oliver

Ashland, Illinois

I enjoyed my visit at the National FFA Center when our Illinois group was on our American heritage trip.

I have not received the last two issues of *The National FUTURE FARMER* so I thought I had better send my new address: Rural Route One, Ashland, Illinois 62612. My past address was: 1005 Bayliss Tower, Macomb, Illinois 61455.

I am now anxiously awaiting the following issues.

Tom E. Johnson
President
Illinois Association

Thank you for sending us your change of address so we can mail your copy to you. We hope all Future Farmers will keep us informed of address changes, including the new and old address (or the mailing label from a past issue).—Ed.

Chicago, Illinois

Congratulations to you and to Melvin Long for the excellent article "PTO Provides An Extra Engine" in your June-July issue. Mr. Long has done a fine job in pointing out the problems and in providing the information for proper use and safety requirements.

The FIEI engineering committees have done a great deal of work over a period of many years on the development of standards for the industry. This has included both the 540 rpm and the 1,000 rpm pto standards which have been published by the Society of Automotive Engineers and the American Society of Agricultural Engineers.

Thank you for your interest in the farm equipment industry.

Douglas Hewitt
Farm and Industrial
Equipment Institute

Help Slay Myths About

The FFA Foundation

"NAMED WINNER of a coveted FFA Foundation award . . ." Future Farmers have read newspaper articles with this standard lead, but do you really know how the FFA Foundation operates?

First it is important that you understand two things about the Foundation. One is that Foundation money does not help operate the FFA organization. None of the money provided by donor companies to the FFA Foundation is used to pay organizational expenses. It is reserved exclusively for the awards program.

The second point has to do with the raising of these award funds. It is not the purpose of the Foundation to raise money. The work of the FFA Foundation and its award system is supported and financed by another group, called the Sponsoring Committee, composed of agricultural, industrial, and business leaders. It is their responsibility to raise funds for the awards program. This Sponsoring Committee turns the money over to the FFA Foundation Board of Trustees for the FFA awards for you.

The Foundation is governed by a 15-member Board of Trustees. It is made up of leaders in vocational agriculture education. They determine the type of awards to be given and which areas of the FFA program should be recognized. John C. Foltz, a former FFA member from Ohio, was recently named to administer this part of the FFA Foundation activities as FFA Foundation coordinator.

The FFA Foundation presents awards to thousands of members who have made outstanding achievements. However, there are actually five separate awards programs sponsored by the Foundation, including individual, chapter, and state awards and contests. These include:

Establishment in Farming Awards: These awards recognize outstanding achievement and leadership in each of the FFA membership degrees. At the chapter level, there are medals for Star Greenhand and Star Chapter Farmer. In each state, there is an annual Star State Farmer award. The Foundation helps pay expenses to the National FFA Convention of members (about 475) who are awarded the top degree of American Farmer. One member receives $1,000 as Star Farmer of America. Three others, named regional Star American Farmers, receive awards of $500 each.

Mr. M. G. O'Neil, chairman, FFA Foundation Sponsoring Committee.

Agricultural Proficiency Awards: The Foundation provides medals for local chapter winners and cash awards on the state, regional, and national levels recognizing individual achievement in specific agricultural fields. Some of these are mechanics, electrification, soil and water management, ornamental horticulture, forestry, home improvement, and dairy, crop, poultry, and livestock farming.

Contests: The Foundation provides prizes and awards at all levels for individual winners of judging and public speaking contests. The judging contests —for dairy cattle and products, poultry and eggs, livestock, and meats— are among the most popular of FFA activities. Public speaking contests, also very popular, provide an effective means of giving leadership training.

Chapter Awards: Chapters that do the most outstanding work in the promotion of farm and home safety, fire prevention, and safe driving are recognized by the Foundation with chapter safety awards. At the local level, the top individual in each chapter receives a medal; state and national awards are made to the chapter. The Foundation also provides plaques to chapters designated as "superior" in planning and conducting an overall program of activities.

State Awards for Improving Agriculture and Leadership: Foundation funds for these awards are divided among the states on the basis of their FFA membership. Each state FFA association, determining its own needs, decides how the award funds will be used—subject to Foundation approval. Award programs are adopted that meet the peculiar educational needs of the state. In 1967, funds also have been allocated for new awards in the area of non-farming agricultural occupations.

As Future Farmer recipients or potential recipients of FFA Foundation awards, it is always an appropriate gesture to acknowledge and express thanks for any award received. Write: M. G. O'Neil, chairman, Sponsoring Committee, FFA Foundation, Office of the President, The General Tire and Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio 44309.

Foundation Donors And Trustees Meet

The National FFA Foundation Board of Trustees will meet in Washington, D.C., on Monday and Tuesday, July 24 and 25, 1967. This will be followed by a meeting of the donors to the Foundation on Wednesday, July 26.

A record attendance of donor representatives is expected at this year's meeting to be held at the Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D.C. Mr. M. G. O'Neil, FFA Foundation Sponsoring Committee chairman, is scheduled to report on the highlights of the Foundation's activities during the first six months of 1967.

Dillon owns a full line of farm equipment including this diesel tractor complete with a cab and dual rear wheels.

Pictured are some of Dale's cattle grazing on improved pasture consisting of alfalfa, brome, and orchard grass.

He Adjusts To Change By Changing

By Len Richardson

DALE DEE DILLON, Blockton, Iowa, wants to farm. That desire has in Dale's own words, "Caused some drastic changes on our farm since I entered vocational agriculture my freshman year."

These changes are important because they have raised the curtain on a crop farming career for this 20-year-old Bedford FFA member. They might do the same for you!

It is certain that they have played an important role in Dale's earning national recognition from the FFA Foundation as winner of the FFA Crop Farming Award. As national winner, he received a check for $250 from the National FFA Foundation during last fall's National FFA Convention in Kansas City. The $250 was in addition to the $100 he had already received from the Foundation as winner of the Iowa Crop Farming Award.

Dale had already built a sizable program prior to entering vocational agriculture. His farming enterprise included 10 beef cows, 27 feeder calves, and 43 acres of wheat. Dale continues, "In the spring of 1962, I purchased a 132-acre farm near the homeplace on a contract with the owner. My father had given me a tractor that spring for helping him on the farm. I have expanded my machinery purchases, and I now have almost a full line. Most of it is owned with my father and brother on a 50 percent or 33 percent basis."

By saving most of his heifer calves, Dale has increased his cow herd from 10 to 60 head. "My father, brother, and I together own and operate about 1,200 acres and rent an additional 400 acres," explains Dillon. "Our farm is in Taylor County about 120 miles southwest of Des Moines, Iowa. The primary source of income for our farm is cash grain. We have about 700 acres of row crops. Corn is our principal row crop with some soybeans. Most of the corn is grown in a continuous corn rotation."

As already noted, however, the key to the Dillon farming operation seems to be their ability to adjust to change. Adjusting to change often means initiating change, and that is what Dale has done. He looks for the proper "mix" of land, labor, capital, and management to get the job done. Result: the profit payoff.

Consider first the area of purchasing and marketing. During his four years of vocational agriculture, Dale has purchased many new pieces of farm machinery from his local dealer. Asserts Dale, "My investment in machinery is $26.00 per acre." This compares to an average manager's investment of only about $14.00 or $15.00 per acre. Why is this important? Because labor management is an area of

Wheat is grown on the Dillon farm as a cash crop. It also provides a winter pasture for Dillon's cow herd.

Before planting, all corn acreage is sprayed with liquid nitrogen fertilizer, a weed herbicide, and insecticide.

Corn is planted in 30-inch rows with a plant population of 21,000 plants. He changed to narrow rows in 1965.

big profit opportunity. Finding the right blend of labor and machinery for a farm is a passport to more profit.

Another realm of purchasing and marketing seemed to offer profit possibilities. Like usual, Dale innovated. "I sold my 1964 wheat crop on contract to the local elevator. I also sold my corn crop in September. By selling in September, I earned a two- to three-cent margin on the corn over the harvest price," declared Dale. Dillon also purchases his fertilizer in the winter for spring delivery with an average savings of about $5.00 per ton.

The efficiency achievements that young Dillon has recorded also point up many of the changes he has helped to bring about. For example, moisture tests are made regularly on the Dillon farm. An even newer practice, plant tissue testing (described elsewhere in this issue), is practiced by Dale in his crop farming enterprises. Dale says, "I entered in the Iowa Corn Growers Contest in 1963 with a yield of 139 bushels per acre. My entire corn acreage averaged 118 bushels per acre." Note that average managers are obtaining somewhere around 80 to 85 bushels per acre. By 1965, Dale had topped the Iowa Master Corn Growers Contest for his district with 150.55 bushels per acre.

On all crop enterprises which include wheat, corn, forage, and soybeans, Dale is averaging close to $100 gross income per rotated acre. For his livestock enterprises, he also maintains impressive efficiency achievements. The average calf crop is 97 percent, and he weans 8.3 pigs per litter.

Since corn is the Dillon's main crop, it stands to reason that more improvements would be noted in this area than any other. "Today our entire corn crop is picker-shelled, and we have sold our ear corn picker. Along with picker-shelling came grain drying," reasons Dale. "In 1963, we purchased a batch dryer. This system of drying corn was too slow for our large crop so my father, brother, and I each purchased a 9,000-bushel grain drying bin." A new combine with three 30-inch corn heads makes it possible for Dillon to dump 100 bushels of corn every 30 minutes during harvest for a capacity of two to three thousand bushels per day going to the drying bins.

The Dillon's made the big change to narrow rows in 1965 which required not only the new combine, but a new planter and cultivator. Dale owns this equipment in a one-third partnership with his father and brother.

In the FFA, Dale has served as vice president and president of the Bedford Chapter. His FFA advisor for three years was Mr. Norman L. Annan, and his current advisor is Mr. Jesse M. Jackson. A candidate for the American Farmer Degree, his current crop farming operation includes 150 acres of corn on which he has a 25 percent interest. The remaining crop program in which he has 100 percent interest includes 20 acres of wheat, 180 acres of corn, 244 acres of pasture and hay, and 15 acres of soybeans.

Since Dale is sure he wants to farm, he is enrolled in a farm operations course at Iowa State University for young farmers who want to farm. It's just another example of how Dale has adjusted to change. He wants to farm and continue his education. It should come as no surprise that Dale Dillon has found a way to do both.

How Can You Qualify?

Look To These Schools

- There are presently 168 two-year post high school institutions in 41 states offering one or more occupationally oriented curriculums in agriculture.

- There are presently 986 area vocational-technical schools in the country.

- There are proposed to be an additional 1,000 area vocational-technical schools established by 1975.

- Many of the area vocational-technical schools are designed to serve the needs of post high school age students.

- Many of the area vocational-technical schools are presently offering occupationally oriented programs in agriculture, and many expect to initiate new programs in the very near future as the needs for agriculture and the capability of the schools become established.

- There were approximately 50 new community or junior colleges established in the past calendar year.

- Many of the new community colleges have the capability and an interest in developing programs in agriculture.

- If you would like a free directory of one- and two-year post high school institutions which offer programs in agriculture, write *The National FUTURE FARMER*, c/o In-Between Occupations, Alexandria, Virginia 22306.

The In-Between OCCUPATIONS

More skilled agricultural technicians are needed. Here's how you can cash in on your farm background to qualify for these jobs.

By Richard Geyer

IF YOUR CHANCES of breaking the entry barrier into farming are pretty slim, you can still use your farm background in a rewarding agricultural career. What's more, you can qualify without four or more years of college.

You can enroll in one of the growing number of one- and two-year post high school programs in agriculture.

These programs prepare you for one of the occupations that lie between (1) the scientific and professional, which usually require at least four years of college, and (2) the semi-skilled and unskilled jobs, which you can normally enter with a high school education or less.

Shortages of trained and competent workers exist in almost all of these "in-between" occupations.

What kinds of positions are available? Take Floyd Dubben, Jr. Floyd is unusual. He's assistant farm credit manager of the Production Credit Association office in Cobleskill, New York. It's a full-time job.

Floyd is also a partner on the home farm, which has two barns of milking cows. Floyd spends morning and night, evenings, and weekends there. He's a 1965 Star Farmer of America from Middlefield, New York.

"At Production Credit, I contact farmers, make loans, and talk over problems," Floyd says. "Sometimes the problems are financial and sometimes they are problems in feeding, milk production, or field crops."

"I like these contacts with other farmers and sharing of their experiences in finances and other phases of farming," observes Dubben.

Not everyone can hold down two full-time jobs. But chances are you can prepare for a good off-farm agricultural job.

Some of the jobs available are listed by Howard Sidney, chairman of the Division of Agriculture at the State University of New York Agricultural and Technical College at Cobleskill. That's where Floyd graduated in 1964 from a two-year curriculum in agricultural business.

Mr. Sidney lists, by curriculum, types of firms and occupations *actually entered* by Cobleskill graduates:

Agricultural business students find opportunities in sales and service with farm cooperatives, inspection, and other work with state and federal agencies. Graduates are employed by banks, insurance companies, and dairy herd improvement associations.

Agronomy majors find jobs with feed, fertilizer, and farm supply companies as well as with conservation agencies.

Animal husbandry majors seek careers in dairy herd improvement testing and artificial breeding. Employment is with food marketing companies, feed companies, Farm and

Real practice in floriculture work helps prepare an ornamental horticulture student.

Home Administration, and other government agencies.

Dairy and food science students find employment as laboratory technicians and public health inspectors with dairy cooperatives, federal marketing administrations, dairy retail businesses, and food processing companies.

Horticulture graduates work with greenhouse growers and wholesale nurseries as floral designers.

Agricultural engineering majors are readily employable as salesmen, mechanics, parts department managers, rural representatives for electric power companies, or installation and servicemen for farm cooperatives.

Agricultural draftsman, survey or soil classifier, and salesman or assistant manager for a farm supply business are types of jobs that will be available to graduates of the new University of Nebraska School of Technical Agriculture at Curtis. Other jobs include greenhouse or nursery grower, turf or golf-course specialist, groundskeeper, and park or recreation specialist.

Calvin Luth, a farm boy from Modesto, California, is a foreman and assistant manager for Sun-Up at Modesto. "I have complete control over a Page Detroit egg packing machine," asserts Calvin. "I am responsible for the machine's maintenance and upkeep. I am also responsible for keeping a crew lined out with work."

Calvin graduated in 1965 from an agricultural business management program at Modesto Junior College.

"Our graduates are in just about every position," reports Philip S. Barton, director of the Thompson School of Applied Science, University of New Hampshire. "There are agricultural representatives in banks and in sales and service occupations. Others are fieldmen or operators of their own businesses. Some are in the Peace Corps, and other graduates are working for big companies and are stationed overseas."

Some jobs keep you very close to the farm. For example, graduates of the new curriculum in citrus and avocado management at Ventura Junior College, Ventura, California, will probably become soil technicians, irrigation-fertilizer foremen, shop mechanics, and spray foremen, according to Donald Rodrigues, head of the Department of Agriculture.

Many training programs result from specific requests by employers. "Our agribusiness program was started to meet a need for county office managers, assistants, fieldmen, and supervisors for the Agricultural Stabilization Committee," declares B. J. Siebrasse of Northern Montana College at Havre.

Starting salaries vary from one part of the country to another, but $5,000 is about average. Cobleskill graduates start as high as $7,000 a year. "It is safe to say that employers are willing to start graduates at approximately $4,800 to $5,500 with an opportunity to go up if they produce and accept responsibility," Mr. Sidney explained.

Hundreds of junior colleges, agricultural and technical colleges, area vocational-technical schools, universities, and other institutions now offer one- and two-year training programs in agriculture. These programs are available in nearly all states.

A few programs, like those at Cobleskill and the Thompson school, have operated for many years. Most of the others have started within the past several years, and many more are planned for the near future.

The Ambassador from Korea and the 1966 American Mother of the Year came to help the Creswell, Oregon, Chapter dedicate the park they improved.

Can A Chapter Improve Its Community?

IF YOU HAD told members of the Creswell, Oregon, FFA Chapter that the community project they selected would be dedicated two years later by the Ambassador from Korea, the 1966 American Mother of the Year, and the Governor of the state of Oregon, surprise and disbelief would have greeted your suggestion.

Today, however, it brings a smile and a sense of accomplishment, because the Future Farmers have witnessed just such a dedication.

The Harry Holt Memorial Park was the community project selected by the local FFA members. Two years ago the park consisted of two tennis courts, a grassy lot, and some children's play equipment.

How did such an idea begin? The FFA chapter needed a community project, and the idea of cleaning up the city park was suggested. From then on, the idea became a reality.

The park proposal was first outlined to the Creswell City Council. The initial plans were to pick up litter, repair and paint a broken swing and slide, construct a sandbox, and assemble a merry-go-round. The FFA treasury paid $20.00 for the repairs and needed materials. Weekly work parties accomplished the first-year plans.

Citizens of Creswell began to notice the improvements in their park. Donations of money from local clubs and businesses aided the second-year plans for a more comprehensive development of the area. A local nurseryman agreed to furnish needed trees for landscaping at half cost to the FFA chapter.

With this aid, work parties kept the teenagers busily improving the park. All the park facilities were repainted, picnic tables were built, and trash barrels were installed around the area. An outdoor fireplace was constructed to further supplement facilities for picnickers. Trees will be planted around the park for added beautification.

Dedication of the park was in July of 1966. The Ambassador from Korea, Governor Mark Hatfield, and Mrs. Harry Holt, who was the American Mother of the Year in 1966, were present at the dedication ceremonies.

A sign made by the FFA was unveiled at the park's dedication. The park was named after a prominent Creswell citizen, Mr. Harry Holt. The late Harry Holt was an instigator in bringing many Korean War orphans to the United States for adoption. Mr. Holt's work in this field was instrumental in building orphanages in Korea as well as beginning the "Baby Air Lifts" to America for orphans being adopted by American families.

Future plans include more landscaping to be done by the FFA members. Shrubbery and trees will be planted around the perimeter of the area. Members will also install more play areas for the children of Creswell. Detailed plans by the city of Creswell have been outlined to add an underground watering system, and an area will be cleared for a parking lot.

An idea with small hopes certainly grew into a plan that is now being appreciated by all the city of Creswell and its visitors. The dedication attended by the three prominent people will be remembered. A feeling of pride and a sense of accomplishment are felt by all FFA members as they drive past the once shoddy and ill-equipped area and see a beautifully landscaped and well-equipped Harry Holt Memorial Park.

It is also proof that young people can do something about improving the conservation and natural beauty of their communities.

The chapter conducted a barbecue each year to help finance the work projects.

Dedication of the Harry Holt Memorial Park marked the successful completion of the chapter's service project to improve their community and their park.

Will Service Slow You Down?

By Jerome M. Cowle

Ending up in this line need not be the end of the world for you. Here the author gives some thoughtful answers to questions you probably have about the service.

IF YOU ARE a young man in good health who can see his hand in front of his face, chances are good that you'll sooner or later serve a hitch in Uncle Sam's Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard. So maybe you are wondering if it'll be the end of the world.

Perhaps you're asking yourself questions such as these:

- Will I have to start all over again when I get out?
- Will all the good jobs be taken?
- Will my aspirations change?
- Will I forget what I have learned in school?
- Will I have anything in common with the guys in my outfit?
- Will I lose my study habits?
- Will somebody steal my girl?

Let's consider these questions. Will you have to start all over when you get out? Meaning, of course, will you have to pick up as a 22-year-old high school graduate instead of a 19-year-old graduate? Yes, probably so. But, before too long, your greater experience should push you through the competition. The opportunities you will have had for leadership and for learning skills and self-reliance will most certainly impress employment personnel as well as college admissions' officers.

Will all the good jobs be taken? No! There are always more jobs waiting for the right man than right men waiting for a job.

Will your aspirations change? Possibly. You may find that your period of service opens up new worlds to you. You'll have the rare opportunity of sharing friendships with men of all ages, something that very few civilians are able to do. The gap between generations is non-existent in the services. So you'll have more understanding than others of your age group. Never again will you have so much in common with so many, and these men will be from all walks of life. If you listen and absorb, you'll broaden your viewpoint greatly. You'll have a chance to discuss the pros and cons of various careers with men who have been in those fields for years and are now serving their country just as you are. Perhaps it will cause you to shift your sights. Or maybe a service assignment may appeal to you as a future career. A friend of mine liked his Medical Corps job so much that he entered medical school after he got out. Previously, he had always wanted to be a high school coach!

Will you forget what you have learned in school? I doubt it. You've probably heard the jokes about the clerks who always end up as truck drivers for the Army, while the truck drivers end up as clerks. Baloney! A friend who studied entomology in college ended up in charge of a mosquito-control unit, while a lumberjack ended up in a Seabee logging outfit. They do their best to fit round pegs in round holes. So when you fill out questionnaires and take tests, be explicit. And if you see a job you want, ask for it despite that tired axiom of "never volunteer."

Will you have anything in common with the guys with whom you serve? Of course! You'll find that the services are accurate cross-sections of American youth. You're certain to meet others with your tastes, likes, and dislikes.

Will you lose your study habits? If you do, you'll have nobody but yourself to blame! Life in the service is as much waiting as working. You will find plenty of reading material and correspondence courses available. The Armed Forces Institute is the world's largest correspondence school, and it is absolutely free. In addition, there are regular classes, and your cultural life can grow even more than in civilian life. You'll be exposed to more territory, more art, drama, music, and you name it than if you were in just one spot. And most of it is either free or half price!

You'll grow in other ways. You'll travel more. (Don't laugh—it may not always be first class, but it's travel.) And you'll gain the poise and sense of responsibility that goes with handling millions of dollars worth of taxpayers' equipment.

Finally, will somebody steal your girl? Possibly. If so, maybe you are the winner instead of the loser. The local girls where you'll be stationed will be attractive too! Whatever develops along the girl friend line usually turns out to be for the best if you play it cool.

If I've made the services sound like a glorified boys' camp, forgive me. There are plenty of things you won't like about it, including where they might send you. They won't expect you to like it, and they won't even care! An order is an order, and you obey without question despite your own personal viewpoint. Combat is no joyride. Furthermore, you'll discover that your sacred privacy is stripped from you the moment you take the oath. When you hit it off wrong with your superiors, you won't get fired, and they won't let you quit.

Remember some fellows like it enough to stay in. Of course, the service can slow you down. But whether it does or not is up to you. As in everything else in life, you'll get out of it exactly what you put into it.

A Future Farmer Looks

By Ken Gronewald

IN AMERICA, farming changes as often as a weathercock atop the barn. It's reassuring to find we are not alone in facing this change. In Germany, I found that agriculture has changed radically since World War II. Not unlike his American counterpart, the German Young Farmer realizes his key position in this revolution.

While tradition and memories from the valiant days of kings, castles, and countrymen are still an important part of his culture, the German Young Farmer knows that the future of farming requires skills and knowledge unsurpassed in previous times. They want to become better informed. Their reasons are not unlike the ones we find at home. There has been an extremely sharp rise in farm labor costs. (They have quadrupled since World War II.) And high paying industry jobs have lured many potential farm workers to the city. Farm labor is scarce (acute in some areas) and expensive. Farm prices have failed to keep pace with soaring production costs so more and more machines have replaced workers.

Agricultural schools are a major source for learning. Under the present system, every student who learns a profession must fulfill a minimum of two to three years of education in a school for the profession of his choice. (Nearly all students learn a particular profession.) All young people interested in agriculture must first attend an ag professional or trade school for two or three years, depending on his previous education. This is his first agriculture education, since nine years of basic school is devoted to a wide variety of subjects, and specialization is not allowed.

The agricultural trade schools are in many areas, but a student must provide his own transportation to and from the nearest school. Cycles, buses, and trains are the major means of transportation.

Classes run on different schedules, varying from one day to five days a week. The one-day system is used to enable the student to apply on the farm what he has learned in school.

The purpose of these three-year schools is to give the student introductory and general training in his field. The various subjects are covered as they are being practiced on the farm and include such studies as fertilizers, crop production and rotation programs, animal husbandry, and soil management. Discussions are often held on modern agriculture and political topics.

Most students enter this school at age 15. At 18, when they are through, they can go on to a higher two-year school where more stress is placed on language, writing, record keeping, tax, and insurance areas. Here one earns his diploma. With this, he has the opportunity for higher paying jobs or a chance to attend a university and become an ag teacher, professor, or engineer, etc. Most students, however, go to work after professional school.

The trade school is designed to work hand in hand with the apprentice system. In the case of agriculture, the student must work on a farm, applying what he learns, and spend a minimum of one year living with and working for a farmer whom he has never previously known. During these three years of apprenticeship, he keeps detailed daily records of everything that is done on the farm. These records are kept in a special book and are periodically checked by the farmer he is working for. During this "learning" period, a student works long hours and is paid 25 cents a day the first year, and up to 75 cents a day the third year!

After this training, a student is ready for further education or farming. According to tradition, the oldest son assumes the family farm and in turn passes it on to his son. This deep-rooted tradition is very strong. Many present-day farms have been in the same family for 500 years! (That's way back when . . . when people still thought the earth was flat, and Columbus hadn't even thought about discovering America!)

Ken loaned an extra FFA jacket to a fellow German worker during a car rally. Ken says they were 8th — at the start.

Although a visit in Germany is exciting and full of good times, it cannot be all recreation. Ken was put to work.

at Germany

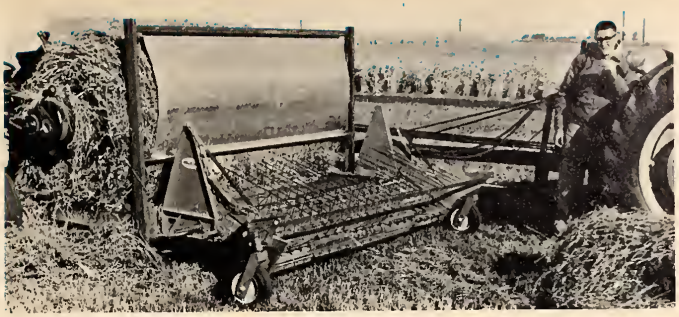
Pride connected with owning land where one's many forefathers have worked and made history is overwhelming in Germany. Even though an only son isn't interested in farming, he will learn the profession in order to carry on the tradition. Due to this factor, few farms change hands or grow in size.

In the past, this system has always worked, but today, because the farmer has had to turn to power farming, he needs more acres to get full return from his investment. Since additional land can't be acquired, his machinery often spends too much time in the shed and not enough in the field, adding another financial burden.

Measured against American standards, European farms are small. A common size is 40 acres, but they range all the way from five acres to 200 acres. This doesn't mean they are not highly productive! Even on poor land, good yields are obtained through intensive tillage, manure applications, crop rotations, and heavy use of fertilizers. Visiting a farmer in central Germany who has a "huge" 60-acre farm (divided into 2.5-acre fields), I asked about yields. "In good years, I produce 75 bushels of wheat, 20 tons of potatoes, and 20 tons of sugar beets per acre," he explained. "We have converted to machinery use so that we don't need to hire extra help and have invested $40,000 in remodeling to make room for additional animals," he added. "Everything about the new machinery is fine except they are so darned expensive. We are licking this problem by owning some machinery jointly and by doing custom harvesting."

German dairy cows average better than 10,000 pounds of milk per year, with top cows producing over 20,000 pounds. Long, lean, meat-type hogs usually hit the market in 7½ months weighing 220 to 240 pounds.

I have found German agriculture to be different from American agriculture, yet in one important way the same. German Young Farmers must face the same challenge as their American counterparts. That is, to initiate needed changes to meet the food needs of a crowded and hungry world. Like us, the German Young Farmers are determined to meet this challenge.



This is not a mistake. It's a new hay baler that rolls out 700-pound bales! May rival conventional haying methods.

A GIANT HAY BALER

TOMORROW'S METHOD of hay handling will be as different as a clipped hedge is to a forest. The upshot: "A Jolly Green Giant" will replace today's common 70-pound bale. Engineers at Iowa State University have already developed a baler that rolls out 700-pound bales and believe they will be producing one-ton bales before the season is out.

"A giant bale is designed for mechanical handling while the conventional bale is designed for human handling," explains Wesley F. Buchele, agricultural engineer at Iowa State University. "Therefore, the total equipment investment required for complete mechanization of hay handling is likely to be lower for the giant bale system than for a conventional bale system."

Conventional bale handling usually requires some handwork even though balers, bale loaders, bale wagons, bale elevators, bale conveying systems, and bale feeders are commercially available.

Today's baled hay can be safely stored at 20- to 22-percent moisture if baled at a density of not more than seven pounds per cubic foot. Higher-density baling requires drier hay for safe storage. The giant bales are made at hay moisture content of about 18 to 20 percent.

Buchele credits Virgil Haverdink, former graduate student, with a major share of designing and developing the machine.

He explained that two principles of mechanizing material handling involve (1) continuous flow with small bits of material, and (2) intermittent flow with large batches of material. Grain handling is an example of a continuous flow system.

The giant baler uses the principle of large batches. Large bales of hay cut down hauling and handling time.

The baler can carry one bale while it builds another. Two bales then can be dropped together at the end of the field or grouped in the field. They can be picked up later and hauled to the feed yard or to storage.

The giant bale maker will work anywhere a conventional baler works and on any crop successfully packaged by a conventional baler.

The basic giant baling mechanism consists of two powered spindles (one spindle for each end of the bale) around which windrowed hay is wrapped. Baler twine feeds into the baler along with the windrowed hay to give tensile strength.

Bales formed by the baler are cylindrical in shape. They are about 5 feet in diameter, 7½ feet long, and have a density of approximately 5 pounds per cubic foot.

Because of the thatched effect, the round bales shed water. When compacted properly, only a thin rind of about two inches over the exposed hay is vulnerable to weather damage.

Ultimately, the giant bale system will perform these operations:

1. Bale hay and deposit bales in the field.
2. Pick up bales and transport them to storage.
3. Place bales in storage.
4. Remove bales from storage, unwrap the hay from bales, and deposit it in feed bunks.

Call to National Convention

YOUR NATIONAL PRESIDENT, Gary Swan, has issued a call for all state associations to send delegates to the 40th National Convention, which will be held in the Municipal Auditorium, Kansas City, Missouri, October 11-13, 1967.

President Swan disclosed the various plans and highlights of the convention, including a Vespers Program on Tuesday evening, October 10, conducted by national officers. It will serve as a special introduction to the convention program and set the proper mood for the important work to be accomplished.

The sessions of the convention are planned to conduct business, recognize outstanding achievements, demonstrate leadership, express appreciation to adults who have given assistance, and elect new officers. Many highly respected people and inspiring speakers will highlight the convention as Future Farmers celebrate the 50th anniversary of vocational agriculture.

All chartered state associations in good standing with the national organization are expected to send two official delegates and two alternates from the active membership. Official delegates should arrive on Tuesday, October 10 for the 10:00 a.m. delegate registration, the Officer-Delegate Luncheon at 11:45 a.m., and a briefing session on organizational matters. Convention committees will meet that afternoon.

Gary stated, "I also encourage all local chapters to send representatives to the National Convention. Each chapter is entitled to a maximum of six, or 10 percent of the total membership, whichever is greater. This number does not include national or regional award winners, members of the courtesy corps, or other special participants." He also encouraged every chapter to select their delegates with care, making sure they come to the convention with properly completed official registration cards. He also advised that, "When you receive your brochure 'You . . . And Your National FFA Convention,' please review it with your advisor. Remember . . . each member has the responsibility of wearing his jacket properly throughout his stay in Kansas City."

Gary emphasized, "Our 40th Annual Convention will highlight our FFA year."

Heroic Rescue

"I OWE MY LIFE to David." That sums up H. R. (Hank) Schulte's feelings about an accident on his horse ranch that nearly caused him to drown last summer. The David he refers to is David Goolsby, a 15-year-old Wortham, Texas, Future Farmer.

For his heroism, David received the Texas Farm and Ranch Safety Council's Rural Heroism Award during the Texas Safety Conference. The story of David's heroic rescue also appeared in *Farm Safety Review*, an official publication of the National Safety Council. Here is that story:

It was a sultry afternoon last July when David, his younger brother, and a friend went swimming in the big lake on Hank Schulte's ranch. Schulte, riding his favorite stallion, was checking the brood mare herd. In going from one part of the pasture to another, he usually took a short cut across the lake by swimming horseback.

David saw Schulte crossing the lake. Suddenly the horse reared up and fell backwards on the rancher. Before his companions knew what was happening, David was swimming toward the accident scene some 400 yards away.

Knowing that Schulte could swim, David's thoughts were to help save the prize animal. Not until he was halfway there, when Schulte yelled for help and disappeared under the water, did David realize a human life was at stake.

"I swam faster than I thought possible and then went down as deep as I could," David recalls. "My feet touched Mr. Schulte's neck or shoulder, and I realized I had to act fast."

David worked his way down to Schulte and found the rancher's right boot strap caught on a sunken tree limb. He broke the limb, grabbed Schulte's collar, and pulled the 170-pound man to the surface, some 120 yards from shore.

Struggling with his heavy burden, the 108-pound boy finally reached dry ground. He began mouth-to-mouth resuscitation immediately.

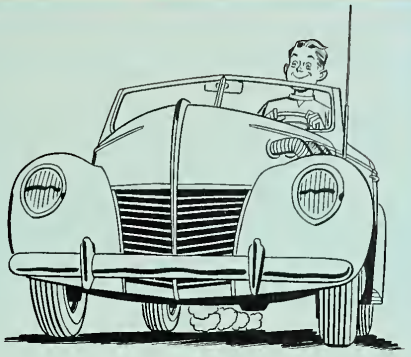
By this time, the stallion had made it ashore, and David's swimming companions arrived to help out. The three boys got him to the ranch house two miles away.

Because David worked part time for Schulte, he knew his employer had a heart condition. Remembering prior instructions from the rancher's doctor, the boy placed two nitroglycerin tablets under Schulte's tongue and then phoned for medical help.

Joe Smetana, safety director of the Texas Farm Bureau, presented the award to David. Accompanying young Goolsby was the man whose life he saved—the man who taught him to swim.

David Goolsby presented Rural Heroism Award for saving H. R. Schulte, left.

How To Buy A Used Car



By A. R. Roalman

He found a used car he could buy for $700. Two weeks later his dream car needed a $300 overhaul.

BILL, 16, HAD saved more than $500 from part-time jobs by the time he passed his state's examination for a driver's license. After he received his operator's license, he was one of the happiest guys in his class. Two weeks later, when he found a used car that he could buy for $700, he decided to pay $300 down and the rest in monthly installments.

Two weeks later, Bill was the unhappiest young man in school. By then he had discovered that his $700 dream car needed a $300 engine overhaul and new brakes. It would be another year before he could save enough money to get the car in operating condition. In the meantime, he owed the car dealer $400 for the car, $287 for insurance bought from the dealer, and almost $150 in credit charges to the agency through which the dealer had arranged a loan. Most of his cash was gone, he owed $837, and he didn't even have a car to drive.

How can you avoid such a dilemma? Putting it another way, what's the best procedure for buying a used car? Bill made two critical mistakes when he bought his car.

1. He thought he could spot efforts by the used-car dealer to sell a mechanical lemon.

2. He didn't shop for the best used-car loan or for his auto insurance, two items on which some unscrupulous used-car dealers today are making their biggest profits.

Buying a used car should be a four-step process, starting with determining how much you can realistically afford to pay. Here is the soundest rule to follow: Don't try to assume a debt for your car that will require you to pay more in a month than you earn in a week. (For example, if you have a $60.00-a-month, spare-time job, don't buy a car that will obligate you to pay more than $15.00 a month on the loan.) Cars cost money to operate and inevitably there will be repairs. Too, if you have a car, you will want to spend money on dates, so don't assume a debt that will keep you on the verge of bankruptcy.

When you start planning to buy a car, don't get serious until you have about $500 in cash and an income of about $900 a year. It's tough to find a durable car for less than $800, and that's about the top price you'll be able to pay with about $400 down and only $75.00 a month coming in. (Don't put all of your savings into the down payment. Keep some for gasoline, minor repairs, and fun.)

Buy a car for less, and you are likely to find yourself saddled with a heap that will start generating repair bills by the dozens.

How do I arrive at these figures? Well, figure that insurance is going to cost about $200 a year, depending upon the accident record of the area in which you live. (Check three local insurance agents. If the cost of your insurance is going to be more than $200, you'll need a savings account of that much more than $500, or that much additional income above the $900 mark.) Also, if you have to arrange a loan to pay for part of the car's cost, you'll have to pay interest charges on every $100 of the loan of about $10.00 a year, or roughly $40.00 a year on an unpaid loan of $400. Interest charges are in addition to what you'll have to pay monthly, about $11.00 a month or $132 a year, to reduce the loan itself over a three-year period. (Some banks are unwilling to give a three-year loan on a used car, so your payments very well could be as high as $150 a year, plus interest charges of maybe $40.00 a year, a total of $190. Insurance costs would be extra.)

Why all the discussion of money? Because studies have shown that many students buy cars and have to work unexpectedly long hours to support them. The result? Their grades suffer. One classic study showed that the student who spent a lot of time with his car is likely to have poor or failing grades, while students who were home studying rather than working to support a car or driving the car had a much better grade level.

But suppose you have the necessary cash to buy a good used car and your parents' or guardian's consent if you are under the legal age. What's the second step to take?

Look mainly at cars that have a price tag close to the amount you can afford. It's fun to look at new Cadillacs and flashy Lincolns or even new Corvairs, but you're only amusing yourself when you do that and can't afford anything more than an $800 machine. So, after you have amused yourself, the job is to settle down to finding the best car for you.

✓ Ask the dealer if the car has ever been in a serious accident. If he says no, remember used-car dealers often operate according to the philosophy of buyer beware so don't buy solely on his word. Double check by doing two things. First, kneel down near the front fender on each side of the car and sight along the car's side. If you see any ripples, bumps, or grainy finishes, chances are the car was in a serious wreck. Another check can be made by taking the car to a deserted road. Have a friend drive the car slowly away from you while you kneel down in the roadway. Watch the car. If it seems to be "crabbing" or traveling sideways while it is moving forward, chances are it has been in a serious wreck. And don't, I repeat, don't, trust the dealer who told you it wasn't in a wreck.

✓ Check carefully for serious rust. Look inside the door where its front

(Continued on Page 44)

"Practical in design, dependable in action: a promise that matches the challenge of the 70's"

By George C. Delp, President
New Holland
Division of Sperry Rand Corporation

How often has this happened to you: suddenly you realize something very close to you has changed greatly—almost without your seeing the change happen.

Maybe it's that way with your farming methods. If you take a minute to think about it, many things you see and things you do today weren't even on the drawing boards ten years ago. And ten years from now your farm may be like nothing you can imagine today.

We know how it is because New Holland, too, is in the business of change. We have to look ahead. To plan. To dream. For our future and for yours.

27 "new" machines. For instance, New Holland produces 27 different type machines in more than a hundred models to make farming faster, easier, more profitable for you. Few of these existed, in just

The wonderful world of farming. It's the good life, 1967 style. A colorful panorama of hard work, high risk and honest pride. It's a restless, bustling, changing community that is today very much in the mainstream of America. Here the last of our rugged individualists reside. But these selfsame individuals are first to ask answers of science, of new machines—even of computers. Just as long as it pushes efficiency up. New Holland is proud of its contribution during the past quarter century of farming's greatest growth. And looks forward to a growing role in the great years ahead.

the same way, a few years ago. And they will be different and better in the years to come. You can be sure of that.

We started with the first automatic pickup hay baler the world had ever seen. That was 27 years ago. Not too much later came a host of haying tools, and a line of forage harvesting equipment.

A reputation starts. Out of this, quite naturally, came the identification of New Holland as the company "First in Grassland Farming."

It is a good slogan and it served us well for many years. But now, our company is changing. So the words must change. But not the idea: New Holland is *still* first in grassland farming.

We're still first in baler sales. First in rakes. First in conditioners. First in mower-conditioners. First in automatic bale wagons. First in forage harvesters.

We're taking a back seat to nobody when it comes to serving you with grassland farming equipment.

But our eyes are firmly fixed on tomorrow. Past success is no guarantee of future triumphs. That's why our engineers are busier than ever designing equipment to give you even greater peace of mind.

The big thing is that these are not just the kind of machines you've seen our name on before.

We're going to offer you more machines that go beyond grassland equipment. The best example of this at present is our new line of combines. For the first time, we've gone directly into the food-for-people area. And we're going to keep reaching out in other new directions in the future.

What a slogan means. A big change like that calls for a "new face"—a new "identity" to replace the outgrown one. But what should the new one be? In the process of answering that question, we asked some professional poll people to find out just what farmers and ranchers thought of New Holland.

The answers made us very proud.

And they fit in perfectly with our idea of finding a new slogan that would serve us as well as our old one.

What did you think of us? The answer came back loud and clear: New Holland equipment has a reputation for being both practical in design and dependable in action.

We decided we couldn't say it better than that. So these are the words we've adopted to stand for New Holland from now on:

Practical in Design,
Dependable in Action.

It is the way we want you to continue to think of us. It is a promise to match the challenge of the 70's.

We can assure you that every piece of New Holland equipment will continue to live up to this promise.

It's our way of making sure you share in the spectacular 70's that are just around the corner.

NH NEW HOLLAND
Practical in design - dependable in action

3 Questions

The home farm may be the best launching pad for farming. Here's help.

By Len Richardson

IOWA YOUNG FARMERS who had successfully broken the entry barrier into farming were asked what advice they would offer a typical farm-reared young man upon graduating from high school. Their answer was "start farming with his father." This answer was given more frequently than any other advice.

With this advice in mind, you might ask your father three questions. Would he like:

1. A larger more efficient business with higher income?
2. Relief from the worries of hiring help?
3. Gradual retirement on your farm with the farm staying in your family?

If he answers yes to any one of these questions, you might consider going into partnership with your father.

Assuming that you are considering a partnership, J. Edward Pawlick, assistant professor of Farm Management at Pennsylvania State University and a member of the Pennsylvania Bar Association, has traced management decisions you will need to consider.

Before you seek help from any outside persons, you must first determine: Do you get along? No agreement or arrangement will work if the parties are not able to work together. Next you must determine whether your farm is large enough to support two families or can it be made large enough? You can get help from your vo-ag teacher and county agricultural agent.

If you are typical, both partners will have equal control over management. Your father will realize that you will make some mistakes at first, but that is the best way to learn, and you will realize the value of having an experienced man like your father for guidance. Many of your new ideas will prove correct and mean more profit for the partnership. All management decisions should be made by both partners. To that end, a regular meeting should be held each month where the account books are analyzed and plans made.

Your father and mother will probably continue to own the real estate and rent it to the partnership at a fair price, the same as though they were renting to a stranger. The rent is their return on investment and is in addition to the wages your father receives from the partnership. In this manner, if the partnership splits up, there are few legal difficulties because your father still owns the real estate. The lease should state who pays for repairs, taxes, and insurance. If building improvements are made after the partnership is started, the landlord should pay for them and increase the rent accordingly.

As for personal property, you should buy from your

to Ask Your Father

father at the start one-half of the cattle and machinery and either give cash or some cash and a note with interest for the balance. Once you have paid off this note, then you may want to start buying your share of the real estate in the same way. When your father retires you will already own half of the total farm assets and will be in a position to buy the other half.

Your father may ask how to determine a "rental" for the farm. Probably the fairest way is to get 6 percent of the value each year plus the taxes, insurance, and normal maintenance. However, on many farms this amount of rental would leave nothing for wages. In this case, you must either increase the farm income or lower the interest rate.

What if one partner dies? There should be an agreement which provides for the disposition of property owned by the partnership if one partner dies. This would include only the cattle, machinery, and other personal property, since the partnership as such would not own any real estate at the start. If it does own real estate, then it too would be included in this agreement. You should at least have an option to buy when the father dies or retires. If the real estate is leased, the lease should contain a clause that upon the retirement or death of the father, you have the option to buy the farm.

If the surviving partner purchases the deceased partner's interest, the price would be the value of the deceased partner's ownership in property. This value can be set by the partners at the beginning of each year. Or you may prefer to have the value of the deceased partner's interest appraised at the time of death.

Where will the living partner get money to pay the estate? If it is the father who survives, he will have little trouble raising cash to buy out your estate. If it is you who survives, it will be a little more difficult. You can almost always borrow one-half to two-thirds of the value of the business from a bank or other credit source. So if you have accumulated at least one-third interest in real estate, livestock, and equipment, you can usually finance the balance through a bank or other credit sources.

The beginning years before you have those assets are the crucial ones. The agreement can provide that the estate must give the son a mortgage for 10 to 20 years or whatever is necessary to pay off the balance. This is not too satisfactory, however, if your mother might need the full sum. She might need it for serious illness, or if she dies, it would tie up her estate for many years.

Life insurance is an excellent method to solve this problem. You could insure your father's life for the amount of cash you would need if your father died. Thus, assume the total value of land, machinery, and livestock was $60,000 when your father died, and you owned only $5,000 worth. A bank would lend you $35,000 so you would need an additional $20,000 to add to the $35,000 the bank would lend you. If you took out $20,000 insurance on your father's life, you should be able to buy the farm if your father died.

While business life insurance is exactly the same policy (term insurance is the cheapest) as normal life insurance, the purpose is different. This insurance on your father protects you if you live, not if you die. If you have a family, you should obtain regular insurance to protect them in case of your death.

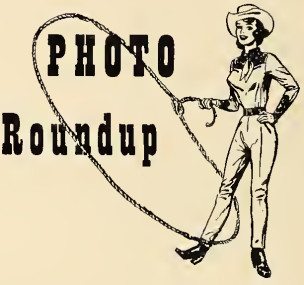
Additional guidelines should be established in the following areas:

- Details similar to those in the agreement concerning the death of a partner should be outlined in case one of the partners leaves. The partners should establish a fair length of time that would be required before such action.
- An agreement on what happens upon the sickness of the other should be reached. The most popular arrangement seems to be that if either partner is unable to work for a period of longer than two weeks, then any wage paid to another person to do the sick partner's work is deducted from wages and profits. If he is sick for one or two years, then the other partner would have the same option as though he had died.
- There should be an arbitration agreement to provide a procedure whereby partners can submit management problems to an outsider for a decision they cannot agree upon. Each partner would pick one outsider who would pick a third. The final decision of the outsiders as to the best course would be binding upon the partners.
- While you are unmarried, you should receive wages from the partnership but pay room, board, washing, and ironing as though you were working in town. When you marry, it is more businesslike if each partner supplies his own housing.
- If you have registered cattle when you start the partnership, you can transfer legal ownership of them from your father to the partnership without the expense of changing records at your breed headquarters. Your lawyer can make a simple bill of sale which will be proof of legal sale even though your father is still listed as owner at breed headquarters. Then you can list each new calf in the partnership name when it is born. If one of the old cows is sold, your father can sign the breed papers as owner and put the selling price into the partnership account.
- Should you have a brother or brothers who will eventually join the partnership with your father, there are several methods you can use to transfer personal property. The first son can buy one-half of the personal property as already outlined, and the second son can buy his interest equally from both his father and brother so that each partner will own one-third. Or the first son can buy one-third and his brother later buy his third. When the personal property is not owned equally during the period before a second son becomes a partner, it would seem fairest to pay the interest on all capital invested by either father or son before any profits are paid at the end of each year.

These are the business management problems you may encounter if you decide on a partnership as a means of breaking the entry barrier into farming. In the next issue, legal problems you must face will be considered.

The Jena and LaSalle Chapters asked a fellow Louisiana Future Farmer, Paul Tarpley, national secretary, to be on hand for the opening of their new forestry lab farm.

Horseshoeing is one of the popular skills taught in the Carlsbad, New Mexico, program. Here Lucky Mason trims a horse hoof with helpers Dale Carpenter and Lyman Paslay.



No photo page would be complete without a picture of a pretty girl, and here is Texas Farm Bureau Queen, Miss Julia Wells; also, Texas State President Marcus Hill.

Minnesota Future Farmers and Keaton Vandemark took time out from the state convention for a Twins game and also to meet pitcher, Dean Chance, former Ohio Future Farmer.

Berks County Pennsylvania, FFA president, Larry Grouse, welcomes Harold Brubaker, national vice president, and state officers Glenn Weber and Oscar Manback to banquet.

Max Carpenter... there were 4 million beef cattle in his future

When he was President of his Throckmorton, Texas FFA chapter, Max Carpenter helped feed 40 beef cattle on the family farm. Today he ranges the Southwest cattle country with the health and well-being of more than 4 million beef animals in mind.

Max Carpenter is one of Cyanamid's Animal Feed Product sales representatives. Working with the formula feed industry his job takes him to the ranges and feedlots where a major share of America's cattle are grown. Providing technical information, analyzing production techniques, contributing product "know-how" and serving Cyanamid customers are all part of the day's work for Max.

An animal husbandry major, Max took his degree at Texas A&M where he was also President of his collegiate FFA chapter. He went on to become widely known as a man who really knows the feeder side of the beef business and a highly respected representative of Cyanamid.

To keep up-to-date he is in constant touch with Cyanamid's Agricultural Center at Princeton, N. J.; one of the world's largest private facilities dedicated to agricultural research. And it is not unusual for Max to hop a jet plane on short notice for a quick trip to Princeton or Cyanamid Field Test Projects around the country to get the newest developments first-hand.

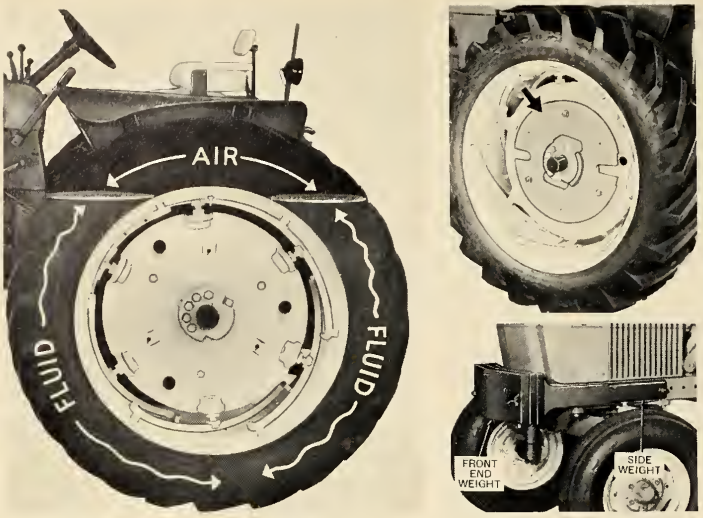
Men such as Max Carpenter — raised on farms and educated in agriculture — have been the key to our sixty years of service to modern farming. Their special abilities help Cyanamid develop, produce and deliver reliable products to increase farm productivity and profits; products such as Aureomycin®—Aureo S·P® 250 — Malathion — Cygon* — Thimet® — Sulmet® — Cyprex® and a host of others.

If you would like to know more about Cyanamid in agriculture, write a postcard or letter to Max Carpenter, c/o Cyanamid, Princeton, N. J. We will get your message to him and he will be glad to send you a reply.

*Trademark

CYANAMID *SERVES THE MAN WHO MAKES A BUSINESS OF AGRICULTURE*

AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY



Three methods of adding needed weight for power to tractors are shown above. Fluid in tires, left; weight on wheels, top right; on tractor frame, bottom.

Do You Need

Tractor Weighting?

Proper weighting will save fuel, reduce tire wear, and add a degree of safety to driving.

By Melvin Long

DOES YOUR TRACTOR spin its wheels when pulling a heavy load? Or does it seem light on the front end when raising a rear-mounted implement? If so, you're probably already aware that your tractor needs additional ballasting, or weight. However, the weighting must be done correctly if you are to receive the most benefit from the cost of adding weight.

The benefits are fuel saved and tire wear reduction as a result of reduced wheel slippage. Safety is also an important factor to consider in front-end weighting. When the front wheels of a tractor leave the ground, there's little control over the direction of travel of the tractor.

In recent years, there has been a definite trend toward higher horsepower-to-weight ratios in tractors. This simply means that the horsepower of new tractors has increased more than their weight has.

The effective weight on the rear wheels determines how much your tractor can pull in the lower gears. The drawbar pull will be from 50 to 70 percent of the effective weight on the rear wheels, depending upon the type of surface on which the tractor is operating. The effective weight is the total weight of the basic tractor, wheel weights, tire fluid, and weight transfer by hitch-mounted implements.

Generally, there is little that can be done about the operating surface, so slippage must be controlled by adding weight.

The various makes of tractors vary considerably in basic tractor weight in proportion to engine power. The high power-to-weight ratio tractors require more added weight than do the tractors having a higher basic weight. In most cases, the high power-to-weight tractors depend upon weight transfer resulting from hitch action to provide a portion of the effective rear wheel weight.

Added weight can be either cast iron or liquid. In many cases, both are needed. Filling the tires with liquid—a mixture of water and calcium chloride to prevent freezing—is a job for your dealer or tire-service store. Rear tires are normally filled from 75 to 90 percent full. The 90-percent fill is heavier, but the tires have less cushioning effect since there is little air space left.

Solution does not occupy any additional space on the tractor. However, because of the special filling equipment required, it must be considered a permanent part of the tractor, and not be removed when the tractor is used for light-draft jobs.

Since calcium chloride is very corrosive to metal parts, do not use a regular gauge to check the pressure. Possible ways of checking pressure of solution-filled tires include:

1. Use of special gauge, which your dealer should be able to supply.

2. Place the tractor on a smooth, hard surface and inflate the tires until you can just get a finger under the outer end of the tread bar.

Use a special template available from tire companies. The template, when placed beside the tire, measures the height from the ground to the rim.

Cast-iron wheel weights are frequently used in addition to liquid ballast. This portion of the weight can be added or removed to suit varying traction conditions.

Wheel-weight mounting methods vary among tractor manufacturers. Some use a large number of relatively light weights, while others use fewer but heavier weights. In the first case, there are more pieces to handle and in the second, heavier pieces.

You probably can't do much about the ease of installing and removing wheel weights on your present tractor, but it's an important item to check before you purchase a new tractor. For instance, weights of up to 100 pounds can be installed relatively easy by one man if provision is made for a knob or ledge in the preceding weight to support the weight while the units are started on the attaching bolt. Or, if provision is made for the attaching bolts to be solid while the next weight is slid into place, there's little difficulty in attaching weights.

However, if the weights must be supported in exact location while bolts are inserted and nuts tightened, it becomes a two-man job.

How much weight can be added to tractor rear wheels? Consult your deal-

(Continued on Page 38)

GLEANER is an Allis-Chalmers trademark.

ALLIS-CHALMERS • THE GLEANER PEOPLE • MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

"2,3,4,6,8 rows? 40,36,30,20 inches? Any of these numbers in your future?"

They're all in ours right now! No matter how you choose to grow corn, there's an Allis-Chalmers system to take you from soil preparation through the harvest. And, when you talk harvest you find only the GLEANER combine offers so much capability in modern, high-yield corn, in all row widths.

When you compare the front ends of combines, it's what's *up front* that makes the GLEANER stand out. For only the GLEANER combine has the down front cylinder, close to the crop. This gives the GLEANER more area and more length for separation, plus room for two cleaning fans. Allis-Chalmers builds the GLEANER to handle changing conditions in the field . . . dirt, dust, uneven ripening. Its exclusive sure-feed system means controlled action across the entire cylinder width . . . more and cleaner grain in the tank.

So, see the GLEANER difference at your Allis-Chalmers dealer's. He has the right combine for you, and the right way to buy it!

ALLIS-CHALMERS

Now Farmers ASK the PLANTS

Quick tissue tests for troubleshooting problems in the field are used to supplement soil tests and total analyses of farm plants.

SOIL TESTING, an established practice for most Future Farmers, can team up with plant tissue testing to solve some of the fertility problems often overlooked by today's farmer. There are problems associated with nutrient and micronutrient deficiency (such as zinc, boron, and copper) that often go undiscovered.

This newer method of detecting nutritional disorders gives Future Farmers, with the guidance of their FFA advisor, an opportunity to take the lead in their communities by introducing this practice to their fathers and other profit-conscious farmers.

It is important to remember that soil testing and tissue testing work together. Tissue testing is not a substitute for soil testing. Soil tests tell how much plant food is there so you can estimate how long it will last. Tissue tests can give a better idea of the availability of that plant food at the time the sample is taken. But they don't tell whether there will be enough nutrients for the entire growing season.

Tissue tests also are an advantage in perennial crops, such as fruit trees, where it is sometimes difficult to take soil samples that represent the root zone.

The outstanding problem connected with tissue testing is the behavior of plant foods within the plant. Some elements, such as nitrogen, will move out of the lower leaves to supply upper leaves that have become nitrogen-starved. Other elements, such as boron, will stay where they were first deposited even though another part of the plant is boron-starved. This means that tissue tests must always be made on a specific plant part and at a specific growth stage.

Another problem of tissue tests is that all plants don't have the same appetite for micronutrients. What may be enough zinc for one variety may starve another variety in the same field. Therefore, it is important to learn as much as possible about how different varieties respond to fertilizer. An FFA demonstration test plot using different varieties and following soil and tissue testing procedures could yield valuable information for you and your community.

There are two methods by which you can check nutrient shortages: (1) on-the-spot tissue test for nitrogen, phosphate, and potassium; and (2) send samples of plant tissue to a plant tissue laboratory for analyses. The latter method is used to discover micronutrient content and should be used when an on-the-farm tester has doubt about his results.

On-The-Spot Tissue Test

In using tissue testing, you must be sure that something other than a shortage of nitrogen, phosphate, and potassium (NPK) is not the limiting factor. All production factors are interrelated. Check these "controllable" limiting factors:

- Too low or too high pH levels.
- Insect damage, roots or tops.
- Disease symptoms.
- Too high or too low plant populations.
- Improper variety.
- Improper placement of fertilizer.
- Poor drainage or other management errors.

Should one of these factors be located, the plant in question may not or probably will not show true NPK levels. Factors that you cannot control, such as hail or moisture, can cause the same result.

Materials needed for tissue tests are simple and easy to carry. It can be a mere handful of tissue test papers, extracting pliers, two solutions, a knife, and nitrate powder. Variations include supplies of chemicals and vials plus materials for making quick soil pH tests. Test kits may be purchased from: Denham Laboratory, Route 1, Wilmer, Alabama; Urbana Laboratories, Urbana, Illinois; and Lee Lab, 1412 Russell Boulevard, Columbia, Missouri. A slide set, "Field Diagnosis and Tissue Testing," may be ordered by vo-ag teachers for use in the classroom. Cost of the 51 color slides is $7.35, or they are available for a ten-day free loan from: American Potash Institute, 1102 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20036.

A different test is given for nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium. Here are the simple steps to follow for making a nitrate test, using the glass vial method:

1. Mash with pliers the ends of petioles (equivalent to one-eighth teaspoon) and place in glass vial containing 5 cc. of distilled water.
2. Stir one minute with remaining unmashed petioles, washing out nitrate from mashed tissue.
3. Discard tissue and add nitrate powder in proportion to size of a small pea.
4. Shake and allow five minutes for pink or red color to develop.

Reading of the results is based on the color that develops: white—no nitrates, pink—low, light red—medium, and cherry red—high. (Note color photo.) Different color patterns develop for phosphorus and potassium, but the process is similar.

If one of the three elements tested shows very low range, you can say it is the most limiting, but you cannot claim the other two are in adequate supply. This is because the deficient element limits growth so that the plant may accumulate the other two elements. If the deficiency has been corrected and the plant allowed to grow vigorously, the other elements may not have been sufficiently supplied for top yields.

You are ahead with the tissue test methods because "hidden hunger" can be detected by plant test long before deficiency symptoms show up. Detailed plant analyses in the laboratory are helpful in discovering micronutrient shortages.

One commercial lab has recently installed an atom counter to provide precise plant analyses through direct spectrometer readings. The spectrometer produces different wavelengths of light for 13 elements. The intensity of light for each wavelength is proportional to concentration of each element in a plant sample. Thus the lab is able to indicate the exact deficiencies and provide tips that allow the farmer to practice preventative care in his farming method.

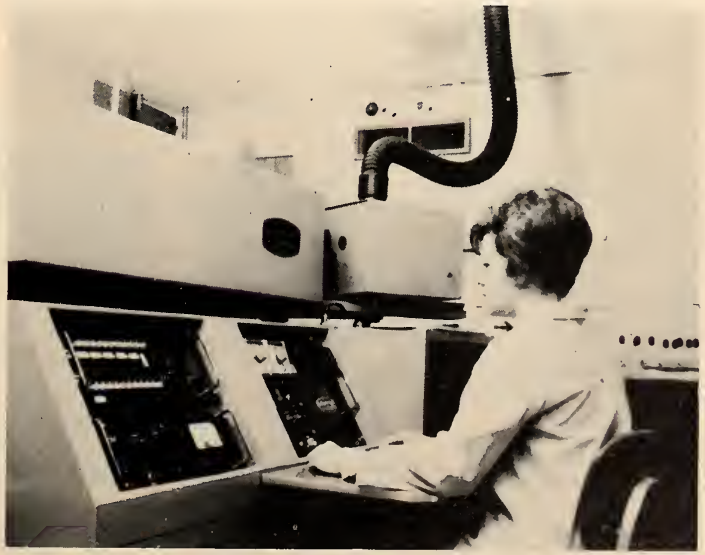
Many state universities also provide tissue testing services. One thing is sure, the successful farmer of tomorrow will not depend on soil tests alone . . . he will also ask the plant.

Plant		Best Stage To Sample	Part To Sample	Test Should Show At Least
Corn	N	Silking	Base of Stalk	High
	P	Silking	Midrib, leaf below ear	Med.
	K	Silking	Midrib, leaf below ear	Med.
Soybeans	P	2 ft.	Swollen base of petiole	Med.
	K	2 ft.	recent matured leaf	Med.
Alfalfa	P	Early Bloom	Middle of Stem	Med.
	K	Early Bloom	Middle of Stem	Med.

NOTE: For sampling at other periods of growth, use the succulent portion of a recently matured leaf. (Petiole, midrib). Do not waste time with nearly mature plants.

Interpreting results is key to analysis. Chart shows how to read different samples.

Here a spectrograph gives atomic analyses of mineral content and micronutrients.



Jeff Stephan is

Tops in Timber

TIMBER PROFITS from small farm woodlots are about as rare as a white tiger! However, Jeff Stephan, Felch, Michigan, has managed his farm forest enterprise as a renewable crop and has thus trapped a profit "tiger" in his timber stand.

If you have a small farm forest, you can put a profit "tiger" in your timber stand by following similar farm forest production practices.

Such practices earned Stephan, a Michigan FFA member, the FFA's highest national honor in farm forestry. Jeff, son of Mr. and Mrs. Gust Stephan, won the coveted award from the National FFA Foundation during last fall's National Convention when more than 10,000 Future Farmers gathered in Kansas City, Missouri.

Now a forestry student at Northern Michigan University, Jeff took top honors on the basis of his four-year high school performance as a student of vocational agriculture and as an enterprising forester.

Young Stephan has clearly demonstrated that proper management and improvement practices are the profit "tigers" in timber production. Look at these results. Last year he grossed $8,720 from his timber harvest. His net income was more than $4,000. The harvest included 675 cords of pulpwood sold to paper mills and 500 Christmas trees.

Gross profits in previous years have enabled the 1966 graduate of Felch High School and member of the Felch FFA Chapter to invest $11,700 in a tractor, cable loader, skidding drays, and power saws.

"I earned my share of our equipment by working and saving," asserts Jeff. "We must have a partnership agreement, otherwise my father would have to pay workmen's compensation on me." Young Stephan had no inventory prior to entering vo-ag — and has received no gifts or inheritances.

Among the key improvement practices followed by Jeff are selective cutting and the use of timber contracts. In short, it is a management plan. Its purpose is to point out trees available for a profitable sale and those that should be left for greater future value.

Declares Jeff, "No wood is cut without a contract." This assures the enterprising Future Farmer that he has a secure and profitable deal. Included are measures for avoiding damage to lands, roads, trees, and other improvements by cutting crews.

His improved forestry practices also take into account other factors that contribute to a constructive timber operation rather than a destructive job. He has planted 10,000 spruce and pine trees and has built many miles of roads. These are used as fire lanes and access roads for fire control. In addition, he cuts cedar and hardwoods for deer feed.

It should also be noted that Jeff has become quite efficient at the timberman's trade. He can cut 150 eight-foot long sticks of wood with four-inch tops per day . . . three cords. With his equipment, he can haul 40 cords per day, or working with pine pulp he can cut and skid 10 cords per day.

"Skidding drays must be welded often, and I do most of the welding," points out Jeff. With his dad's help, he has made major repairs on all of their machinery and equipment. This includes transmissions, rear ends, clutch and track repairs, and motor overhauls.

In addition to his pulpwood plantings, Jeff has 20,000 Christmas trees awaiting future harvests.

Noted for FFA leadership throughout his high school career, he has won gold medals in parliamentary procedure and the state farm forum. His teacher of vocational agriculture and FFA advisor at Felch High School was Mr. John Cootware. He was also a member of his student council and on the basketball team for three years.

The award marked the second time in recent years that the Felch FFA Chapter has won honors in forestry. In 1961, Larry Strauss, then a student at Felch, won the 13-state regional award.

Jeff hopes to make a career of forestry upon graduation from college.

Jeff checks the air cleaner on the dozer that is used to build roads. Dozer is also used for loading heavy drays.

Jeff shows a State Board of Education member, Carmen L. DelliQuadri, his timber woodlots and some of his tools.

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Tractor Weighting

(Continued from Page 32)

er for exact information, because many factors enter into the problem. However, see chart for some representative values of *maximum* total weight recommended.

The total weight per rear wheel includes weight of tractor, liquid in tires, and added weight. Exceeding the limits causes early failure of tires.

The addition of several weights per rear wheel often makes it difficult or even impossible to adjust wheel tread without removing the weights. However, proper indexing, or turning, of the weight can reduce this problem.

For instance, if your tractor has the rack-and-pinion type of wheel tread adjustment, correct installation of the weights will allow you to reach the adjusting bolts without removing the wheel weights.

If it is necessary on your tractor to change the wheels from side to side to obtain maximum tread adjustment, extreme care should be used in doing this job. A large tire and wheel filled with liquid and cast-iron weights can very readily crush a man if allowed to fall. At one point in the job, it is necessary to have both rear wheels off the tractor. If a wheel is allowed to fall against the tractor, it can easily upset the tractor.

With hitch-mounted tools, front weighting is important. The front tires can be filled with liquid, but their small size does not provide for a large amount of weight. Some manufacturers provide cast-iron weights for the front wheels. However, either liquid in the front tires or cast weights on the front wheels tend to make the tractor difficult to steer, especially at transport speeds. Cast front-wheel weights are also difficult to install or remove because of the "squatting" position required to properly position the weights.

Cast-iron weights which attach directly to the tractor frame are easier to install or remove, since you can stand erect to hold them. In addition, they do not affect the steering characteristics as much as the front-wheel mounted weights.

Most frame weights are designed so that they must be removed to mount a front cultivator. Even if it's not necessary on your tractor, it's a good idea to do so. Otherwise, the front tires may be overloaded. Steering will also be more difficult.

Some form of front weighting is generally required with rear-mounted tools. The weight removed from the front wheels by the implement is added to the rear wheels to provide increased traction. The rear wheels may be likened to the pivot of a lever. Both the front weighting and the rear-mounted tool are prying downward on the rear wheels.

One of the reasons for the importance of easy installation and removal of weights is the fact that they should be removed for conditions or jobs where maximum traction is not required. Excess weights on these jobs increase soil compaction and fuel consumption.

A good rule of thumb for weighting is to use enough to prevent visible slippage of the rear wheels and enough front weight to retain safe control of the tractor. The exact amount needed will vary with the type of work being done with the tractor.

	Rear Tires	
Tire-Size Marking	Maximum Gauge Pressure	Pounds Per Wheel
4-Ply		
12.4-28	14	2,070
13.6-28	14	2,430
11.2-36	16	2,100
6-Ply		
13.6-38	20	3,470

Note: Tire-size marking is an actual measurement of the rear-tire cross section when the tire is mounted on the widest permissible rim and is fully inflated.

DEBUT:

First Hydrostatic Tractor

The very first farmer in America to drive the new tractor was Virl Hallett, Ottawa, Illinois, FFA Chapter president.

THE OFFICE swivel chair, which annually lures many young men from the farm, lost a round to the tractor seat May 25, 1967. That was the day the first hydrostatic tractor was introduced in the U.S. What makes the hydrostatic tractor seat so attractive? With one control, no clutching or shifting, you can change the speed of the tractor while the engine keeps on delivering full power to the pto and hydraulic system.

Introduction of the new tractor was before the farm press at Hickory Hill Farm, Sheridan, Illinois. With the nation's farm editors listening like one in whom a train of novel ideas had been excited, the maker, International Harvester, introduced the tractor: 'And now the tractor of tomorrow driven by a far ıer of tomorrow." The farmer of tomorrow turned out to be Virl Hallett, newly elected president of the Ottawa, Illinois, FFA Chapter and a member of the National Honor Society.

As the first farme to ever drive a hydrostatic, he put the tractor to the test. Virl pushed the speed-ratio control forward to move forward. The farther he pushed it, the faster he went from zero to 20 miles per hour. To stop, he moved the speed-ratio control back to zero miles per hour and made a smooth, safe, controlled stop. To back up, he moved the control rearward into reverse ratio and picked up any speed, zero to nine miles per hour in reverse. That's all there was to it!

Virl lives on a 380-acre farm, and his farming program includes 40 head of sheep, 4 beef steers, and 10 acres of corn. A member of the state FFA chorus, he plans to try for the State Farmer Degree. The Ottawa Chapter has 45 members, and the chapter advisor is Mr. Ken Eike.

The new drive will be available on Interational's 656 tractors which will be showing up in dealers' show rooms late in August. Engineers admit that in some cases the tractor may use more fuel and that other manufacturers will be offering hydrostatic drive. Indications are that you could probably average 10 percent more plowing with the new drive.

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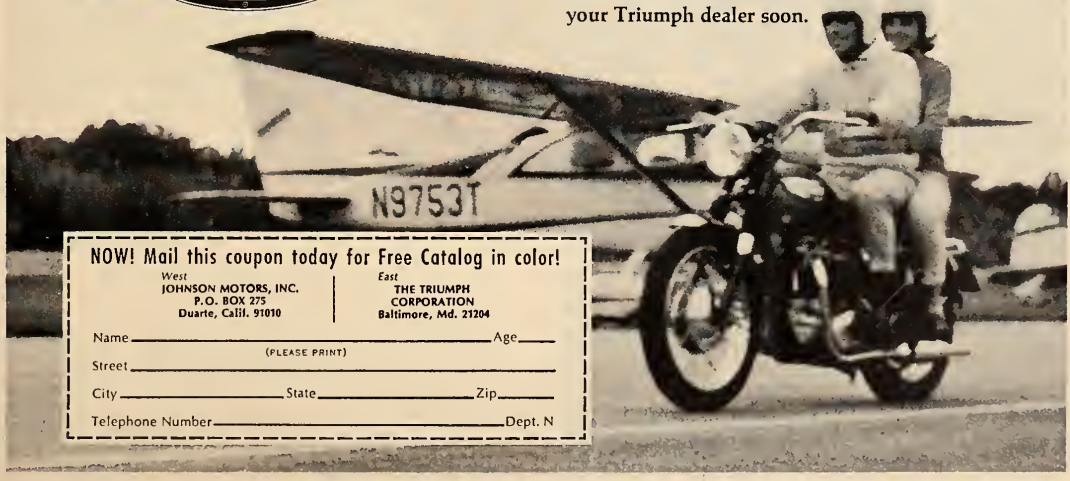

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THE FFA IN ACTION

WISCONSIN—Among the many highlights of the thirty-eighth state convention was the surprise presentation of the Honorary Wisconsin Farmer Degree to Mr. Doyle Beyl, state executive secretary.

The Wisconsin Convention is held at beautiful Green Lake on a large estate now operated by the American Baptist Assembly. The lake's edge is only a few yards from the main convention meeting room.

The Star Farmer winner was Gary Suvada of Colfax. Gary farms in partnership with his brothers Dave and Richard. They have a 46-cow dairy herd and farm over 600 acres.

A popular guest at the Wisconsin Convention was Miss JoAnn Cuppery, last year's Alice In Dairyland. JoAnn was presented a special award for her continued efforts of promoting the Wisconsin dairy industry as well as Future Farmers.

National Vice President Keaton Vandemark gave the final session address of the convention as well as represented the national FFA organization.

An important FFA Foundation award in Wisconsin is the dairy farming winner. Richard Kyle of Whitewater took the honors this year. Richard has his own herd of purebred Ayrshires and rents a farm with a Holstein herd.

The Chilton Chapter received the Agricultural Career Exploration Award for its efforts in helping vocational agriculture students explore career opportunities.

Ron Deiter of Cuba City won the new Agricultural Communications Award for his extensive work in promoting the FFA.

Buzz sessions gave all Future Farmers a chance to participate and get ideas.

JoAnn Cuppery, past Alice In Dairyland, and Keaton Vandemark spoke.

Illinois Star State Farmer, Lawrence Bruckner, has a 29-cow Guernsey herd and raises swine, poultry, and crops.

ILLINOIS—Lawrence Bruckner, 17, of Thomson, was named Star State Farmer of Illinois during the closing session of the thirty-ninth annual Illinois FFA Convention in Champaign-Urbana.

Lawrence, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Bruckner, was selected from among five district finalists for the coveted award. Other finalists were Donald Bend, Waterman; David Brueggemann, Alton; Robert L. Almy, Jr., Georgetown; and Paul Widicus, St. Jacob.

Lawrence started his agriculture program as a freshman vocational agriculture student at York Community High School with seven Guernsey dairy cows. By the end of his freshman year, he had increased his dairy herd to 15 head and added 2 steers, 150 chickens, and 13 purebred Poland China gilts to his farming program. His crop enterprises included hay, watermelons, and corn.

With the encouragement of his parents and the instruction of his vocational agriculture instructor, William Gengenbach, his farming program has expanded to 29 dairy cows, 3 beef cows, 146 swine, 316 chickens, 49 acres of corn, 40 acres of hay, 4 acres of watermelons, and 11 acres of soybeans.

New officers of the Illinois Association are Tom E. Johnson, Ashland, president; Dennis Lingley, Wellington, vice president; Pat McMullen, Stanford, secretary-treasurer; and Ray King, Morton, reporter.

National President Gary Swan was on hand as a special guest. Gary's final address left everyone in the audience with a desire to live a better life.

MINNESOTA—This summer 96 FFA chapters will raise 12,000 mallard ducklings for release, mostly in state-owned wetlands of Minnesota.

The furry ducklings arrive in Minnesota by airplane when they are one day old. Future Farmers raise the ducklings to seven weeks of age, and then they are released.

The birds are released into marshes containing suitable habitat and allowed to fend for themselves. In the fall, the ducks migrate south with wild flocks, select mates, and return the following spring to nest. Many of the birds return to the same area in which they were reared, but band recoveries indicate that others follow their mates to other states and Canada.

Minnesota FFA also plans to raise and release 3,000 pheasants this year.

Participating chapters requested nearly 28,000 day-old ducklings, but only 12,000 could be supplied.

The FFA is cooperating with the state and federal game agencies and various sportsmen's clubs, including Northwest Airlines Sportsmen's Club. Over 100 sportsmen's clubs in the state have indicated an interest in providing financial and technical assistance to the statewide FFA endeavor.

Conservationists and Future Farmers were on hand to meet the day-old mallard ducklings flown in to Minnesota FFA.

LOUISIANA—The Woodlawn FFA Chapter of Shreveport came up with a new idea in the way of competition.

The event was called "The Woodlawn FFA Agri-skill Field Day." Approximately 60 chapters from over northwest Louisiana were invited to participate in the following contests: hay hauling, post-hole digging, surveying, feed hauling, soil sampling, farm vehicle obstacle course, water brigade, tractor skill, log sawing, and chapter demonstration. The grand finale was a marble shooting contest for advisors.

Trophies and ribbons were awarded.

ARIZONA—The Arizona Association has recently named seven scholarship winners for the school year 1967-68.

Selection was made from the statewide membership by an FFA scholarship committee and was based on scholarship, school and community service, FFA participation, and leadership.

Johnny Haggard, 18, from the Tolleson FFA Chapter, has been named to receive the $1,200 Salt River Project scholarship. He is currently state FFA president.

Ernest Pierson of the Whiteriver Chapter and Charles Stillion of the Tolleson Chapter were named winners of the Santa Fe FFA scholarships.

Recipients of the Standard Oil scholarships are Dan Saylor, Peoria FFA Chapter; Mike Jepsen, Tempe FFA Chapter; Armando Fimbres, Bowie FFA Chapter; and Ed Nichols, Gilbert FFA Chapter.

WYOMING—FFA members who produce market lambs are always interested in encouraging more people to eat more lamb.

So the Snowy Range Chapter of Laramie decided to do more than put up a few posters. They conducted an "Eat More Lamb" month at their school in cooperation with the Future Homemakers. The finale of the lamb promotion was a buffet dinner featuring several cuts of lamb prepared by the girls.

FFA members purchased the lamb from a member's lamb project and butchered it in class. The carcass was aged, and the members watched a demonstration of breaking down the carcass into the various cuts.

The processed lamb was given to the Future Homemakers to prepare. It was cut to special order to yield a crown roast, a stuffed cushion shoulder roast, stuffed lamb chops, lamb meat loaf, and two presliced legs-of-lamb.

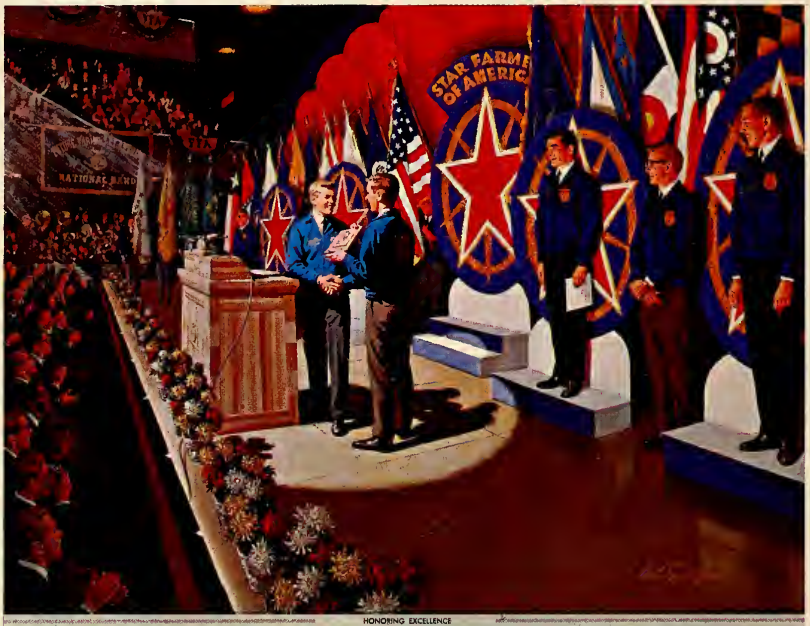
Both the FFA and FHA studied selection, butchering, cutting, preparation, and the high quality of lamb in weekly menus. Then the FFA studied dressing percentages and expected yields of lamb. The FHA studied menu planning, preparation and cooking of lamb products, and all the side dishes available.

Many of the members of both organizations were surprised and pleased with their first experience with lamb. And all were pleased with the special dinner.

This attractive buffet shows the large variety of dishes that comes from lamb.

FHA and FFA presidents, Dixie Murray and Gary Jacobson, carving some lamb.

Put FFA in the Spotlight



The Official 1968 Calendar of the FUTURE FARMERS OF AMERICA • Published by the NATIONAL FUTURE FARMER Magazine

The FFA Calendar program is a way for a businessman in your town to advertise his firm on an FFA Calendar that has some hidden value for YOU and YOUR chapter. It is not a handout request nor a door-to-door selling job.

Instead there's a public relations crop to be harvested, as well as a commission for you. Every time someone looks at that calendar he's going to see pictures of FFA members like you who are busy on the farm, at school, or having fun. How can he help but be reminded of "the FFA chapter over at the high school"? Too, the chapter makes a 25 percent commission.

In some cases, chapters put their own name with a brief message on the calendars and pay for them out of their treasury.

Now the best part of the whole deal is that this FFA Calendar program is easy to use. The forms are simple and self-explanatory. There's no money involved until the calendars are delivered on orders to sponsors or chapter; and Future Farmers can get individual copies for their home, relatives, or friends under a special cash arrangement.

Actually, the details are available to every chapter by the advisors' writing for a Calendar Kit to *The National FUTURE FARMER*, Community Branch, Alexandria, Virginia 22306. Kit has samples, information, and forms.

THE CHAPTER SCOOP

news, notes, and nonsense from everywhere

by Jack Bitzer

Greenhands of *Washington*, Arizona, Chapter walloped the Chapter Farmers in the annual softball game. First time in history that Greenhands won. Score: 13-12. **"Mighty Mouse" Baldys** and **"Hector Heathcoat" Bailey** (160 pounds between them) led Greenhand squad. Advisor Meder umpired. Says his eyesight is not bad.

N-N-N

Newton, Ohio, FFA installed new mail box numbers in their community. New numbers help fire and emergency vehicles find homes in the county. Part of chapter's community service project.

N-N-N

Gerald Nelson reports his chapter, *Wilmot*, South Dakota, had good times (plus made money) on their annual fishing derby. Prizes given for "most fish," "largest and smallest fish," and "oldest and youngest" fishermen. Top prize—a .22 automatic.

N-N-N

Have heard several comments this spring about chapters who mutilate the opening ceremony at banquets and public meetings. Makes a bad impression. Best if memorized. But if read, make sure there's been practice.

N-N-N

Wyoming's off-farm occupation winner is **Jim Lynn,** *Saddle and Sirloin* Chapter, Newcastle. Trains and manages polo horses on Wyoming ranch in summers.

N-N-N

Mississippi championship farm mechanics team scored 1,361 points out of 1,600. Team is from *Oak Grove* Chapter, Lucedale. Score based on block laying, plumbing, arc welding, acetylene welding, electricity, tool and hardware identification.

N-N-N

North Bend, Nebraska, Future Farmers netted $109.70 from a bake sale. Moms baked a lot of goodies to take in that much loot. Typical of help from parents. FFA members everywhere appreciate it.

Ranch style breakfast for faculty, school board, and city officials—part of *Hollister* Chapter's FFA Week program in California. Chow was steak, eggs, hash browns, and biscuits. Members had help on cooking from their moms and from the FHA.

N-N-N

Best "tractor jockey" at West Texas Fair was **Keith Hackfeld,** *Loraine* Chapter. Received $100 cash for skills in backing, hitching, driving, and overall tractor knowledge.

N-N-N

Jefferson, Iowa, Future Farmers donated money from sale of pigeons to Camp Sunnyside.

N-N-N

An idea. *Francis Howell* Chapter in St. Charles County, Missouri, conducted parts inventory for local machinery dealer. Did it during school vacation.

N-N-N

West Virginia FFA has two new chapters. **William Marcum,** president of *Crum* Chapter, and **Gary Cochran,** president of *Kanawha County* Chapter, received charters.

N-N-N

Interesting note! World food and population explosion is popular topic for public speaking contestants.

N-N-N

Florida State Convention program lists a fish fry for evening meal. Big feed in addition to having convention in Daytona Beach. Wow!

N-N-N

Silver Lake, Massachusetts, members grew shamrocks in chapter greenhouse. Sold them on St. Patrick's Day.

N-N-N

Ever try to feed pancakes and sausage to 700 people? Takes 18 gallons of batter, 350 pounds of sausage. *Plainville*, Kansas, members can tell how to do it.

N-N-N

California Future Farmers **James Roller** and **Ronnie Heiwick** harvested cabbage and sold it to the school cafeteria.

N-N-N

Chapter members of *Eaton*, Colorado celebrate expansion of livestock enterprises. When cow has a calf or sow has pigs, member brings candy bars for his vo-ag class.

N-N-N

New president of Montana FFA, **Richard Beck,** titles his column in the state newsletter "From the Ranch of Your President." Made a good point—delegates to state meetings should share inspiration with fellow members who couldn't attend.

Did you know that the abbreviation for Future Farmers of America—FFA—is not supposed to have periods after each letter?

N-N-N

North Dakota's FFA Calendar Honor Roll shows 70 percent of the chapters (46) used Official FFA Calendars in 1967.

N-N-N

Auburn, Illinois, Chapter saves all news articles about their chapter, section, state, and national organization. Used for reference by chapter officers. Big help for reporter.

N-N-N

The Caesar Rodney, Delaware, Chapter took first place and $100 for winning state parliamentary procedure competition. *Greenwood* Chapter, second, *Middletown*, third.

N-N-N

Franklin Hazzard, *Crittenden*, was a winner in the Jersey class of the Kentucky production contest. Based on production, management methods, and story of dairy enterprise.

N-N-N

Oconto Falls, Wisconsin, delegates to state convention put up the stage background and decorations. *Manawa*, Wisconsin, Chapter prepared the yellow and blue flower arrangements.

N-N-N

Mansfield, Washington, Future Farmers built a cider press. Had lively cider business—while apple supply lasted.

N-N-N

Comment from faculty member at West Delaware County High School, Manchester, Iowa, "FFA gets more done by accident than other school organizations do on purpose."

N-N-N

Chapter president, **Alan Harman,** was presented Plaque of Achievement from highway patrol. Awarded to *Salisbury*, Missouri, Chapter for support of National Vehicle Safety Check. **Leonard Gibson,** head of safety committee.

N-N-N

Our basket is never full, so keep scooping the news, notes, and nonsense our way.

Raise Registered LIVESTOCK

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How To Buy A Used Car

(Continued from Page 25)

meets the frame. That's one place where rust often accumulates. Also check under the floor mats, especially in the front of the car, and under the rocker panels. The rocker arms are the lowest sections along each side between the front and rear fenders. If you find a lot of rust, forget that car. There is no known cure for rust.

✓ Another thing to do during your preliminary check is to determine if the front tires have uneven wear. If they do, the car might have serious front-end problems that will be costly to repair.

✓ Get in the car and push down on the brake pedal. Keep your foot down hard on the pedal for at least a minute. If the pedal begins to sink towards the floor, you may have expensive brake problems.

✓ If the dealer will allow you to test drive the car, get a friend and go for a ride. Get the car up to 50 miles per hour. Take your foot off the gasoline pedal and allow the car to drift down to about 15 miles per hour. Then at 15 miles per hour, push down hard on the gasoline pedal. Have your friend be a rear-seat passenger who can watch the exhaust. If you get a puff of blue smoke when you push down on the accelerator, you may have serious engine problems.

But, if your car has passed all of these preliminary tests, you are ready for step three. That is a thorough mechanical check by a professional mechanic you know and respect. It will probably cost you anywhere from $10.00 to $20.00 to have a mechanic test drive your car and look for serious mechanical problems, but it will be worth it. He'll be able to spot problems, *before* you buy, that could cost you anywhere from $100 to $500 after you become the owner. Payment to a good mechanic is sensible insurance.

If the mechanic gives the car a clean bill of health, then you are ready for step four: negotiating for guarantees, insurance, and a loan.

Most used-car sellers provide at least a 30-day guarantee, although they normally pay only half of any mechanical problems that occur, with the buyer responsible for the other half.

Such guarantees are worth money. They are worth at least $50.00, so if you don't get such a guarantee, you should expect to get a reduction in the car's price of at least $50.00. Guarantees are one reason for buying from a dealer rather than a private party. Dealers have the facilities for providing guarantee service. Private parties do not.

Another important item to shop for is insurance. Many dealers will offer attractively low prices on a car so they can make anywhere from $100 to $200 on the insurance they insist on selling with it.

Dealers cannot, by law, insist upon your buying insurance from them. They might suggest that you have to buy insurance from them, but you don't. In fact, talk with at least three sources for your insurance. Find out what your dealer is selling to you and how much he is going to charge by the year. Then talk with two insurance agents and determine what they will charge for the same coverages. The auto dealer very well might offer the lowest-cost insurance. On the other hand, he might not. There's no way to be sure except by shopping. Careful shopping for insurance can save you up to $200 a year.

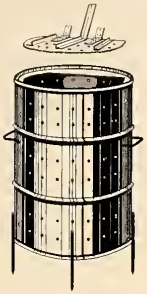
Another way to save is by shopping for the loan you might need to become the proud owner. Different lending organizations charge different amounts for loans. Some will charge as much as 40 percent. A more normal amount is about 8 percent. But, again, shop for your loan. Have the lender put down all charges on paper so you see clearly what he wants you to pay. Some lending institutions will insist on credit life insurance and will charge as much as $100 for it during the life of the loan. Others will offer it free.

There is no absolute assurance that any used car anybody buys will be perfect forever. However, every likelihood is that, if you have conscientiously followed these suggestions you will get the most durable car for the fewest dollars.

"Those lucky books! They're all he ever takes out!"

Farm Shop Feature

Make A Rubbish Burner



HERE IS a shop project that Future Farmers can use to further conservation and natural beauty in their community. Many Minnesota FFA chapters are constructing the rubbish burners in their farm shop and making them available to the local community. Around the farm they are a valuable aid in preventing forest and farm fires.

To make a rubbish burner from a 55-gallon steel barrel:

- Cut out one end of the barrel. (This will be the bottom.)
- Cut out part of the other end as shown in the diagram so that a 1½″ flange is left partially around the edge and a sufficient amount of the barrel end is left on which to hinge the cover.
- Fit the part of the barrel end first cut out so that it will serve as a cover. Fasten with two hinges and reinforce with angle iron as shown in the diagram. Bolt on an angle iron handle and hold-up bar on the cover.
- Bolt four 8″ legs on the bottom end. These legs should project four inches below the barrel end and should be sharpened to insure anchoring the rubbish burner by pushing them in the ground.
- Holes in the barrel sides are not necessary for good draft. Holes will tend to cause the barrel sides to burn out faster. If put in, it is suggested that they be ½″ in size and drilled 6″ apart.

The ground around the rubbish burner must be clear of all grass, leaves, and other combustible material down to mineral soil. This area of mineral soil should be of sufficient width so that no fire will escape when rubbish, debris, paper, etc. are being burned.

Periodically emptying ashes which accumulate in the bottom will lengthen the life of the burner and maintain adequate burner capacity. If at all possible, burn when it is safe. In late evening winds usually are low and humidity is high which greatly reduces the possibility of fire escaping from the burner. Watching the burner for a few minutes after the rubbish has been lit is a good safety precaution.

If you have any burning problems, contact your local forester or township fire warden.

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A 55-gallon oil drum	$1.00
A 4′, ⅝″ shafting	.15
A 2′, 1″ angle iron	.10
A 1′, ¼″ pipe, black	.07
A rubber nob or cap	.05
Fourteen ¼″ by 1″ stove bolts beveled	.15
Eight ¼″ by ½″ bung head rivets	.05
Two handles and two hinges	1.00
One-half pint of rust preventive paint	.50
	$3.07

These Minnesota Future Farmers made a rubbish burner from a 55-gallon barrel.

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COTTONTAILS the hard way

By Russell Tinsley

HUNTING THE ever-present cottontail rabbit is fun anyway you take it. But for a challenge, nothing can compare with seeking this crafty little fellow with bow and arrow.

To stand a reasonable chance of getting a rabbit for the dinner table, the bowhunter must stalk close to his quarry, preferably within 20 yards, and he must catch his target immobile, which is quite an accomplishment. At the slightest hint of danger, the wary cottontail will bound away, its white tail flashing in the underbrush.

The only thing in the bowhunter's favor is that he usually gets several opportunities. Rabbits have the knack of rapid multiplication. Because of this abundance, more ammunition is fired at rabbits each year than any other game animal.

To give some inkling as to its availability, records kept in the state of Missouri show that more than six million cottontails are bagged by hunters each year.

It takes an adept hunter to catch a cottontail off-guard. Usually the rabbit sees the hunter first and takes off. With a shotgun, the hunter can pull down on the moving rabbit. Zigzagging through the underbrush, a speedy cottontail can be a formidable target, indeed.

The cottontail, however, has one bad habit which leads to the demise of more rabbits than any other singular reason. When jumped from an area, it invariably will make a wide circle, even when pursued by dogs, and will return to the same spot. The hunter who stays put and watches will shortly see the rabbit come hopping back.

In shotgun hunting the best weapon is a 20-gauge shotgun, modified choke, loaded with No. 6 or 7½ shotshells. If the brush is dense, making it difficult to get an open shot, you may want to use heavier No. 4 shot. Both the 12- and 16-gauge shotguns are all right, but there is no reason to suffer from the added recoil punishment.

The hunter armed with a .22 rifle finds his task more demanding. More accent is put on hunting skill than shooting. He cat-foots through rabbit cover, looking intently around and in the brush clumps, trying to spot the rabbit before it sees him.

A spooked rabbit that isn't overly alarmed usually will bound off a few yards and pause to see what has scared it. The alert rifleman will take advantage of this habit to get in his licks. The best medicine is a scopesighted .22 loaded with .22 long rifle ammunition. The .22 short was designed for plinking and isn't quite potent enough to be an adequate game cartridge even on cottontails. The .22 long is a hybrid, utilizing the same case and powder of the long rifle and the same bullet of the short. It doesn't match the performance of either.

The best times for catching rabbits out in the open, feeding, are just at daybreak and again just prior to dusk. Weather also plays an important role in their everyday habits. A dewy, calm, warm fall morning is best; when a gusty wind is blowing or the temperature is down, they're more apt to be in the cover. Another prime time is in the winter on a warming day when there's a slight thaw and just enough snow on the ground for tracking. Follow a fresh trail, watching infinitely ahead of you, until you spot the unsuspecting rabbit.

But if the sport and thrill of the hunt, rather than meat for the stew pot, is your intent, then you might consider the bow and arrow. The bowhunter won't kill many rabbits, but he'll have twice as much fun trying.

The major advantage of the bow is that you can hunt rabbits most anywhere. An arrow doesn't travel far, and it is noiseless. The bowhunter won't lose many arrows that go astray if he keeps his eyes on the arrow and traces its path.

The bow should be at least 40 pounds pull (poundage required to draw the arrow full length) with matched arrows. The only way to gain any semblance of proficiency with the bow and arrow is to have balanced equipment. Some people advocate using blunt arrows on cottontails, the idea being that the flat-ended arrow will create a tremendous shock when it hits, bringing death. But I've found that a broadhead, of the type used in big-game hunting, is more reliable and humane. Be sure the broadhead is honed to a razor sharpness. An arrow kills by hemorrhage rather than shock, and only a sharp broadhead will bring a quick and practically painless death.

The problem, of course, is hitting one. Because of its small size, the rabbit doesn't offer much of a target to the bowhunter. Trying to stalk close without alarming the rabbit, then hitting it with an arrow is a demanding and often frustrating venture. The person who kills a rabbit with the bow and arrow can be justifiably proud. It is quite a feat.

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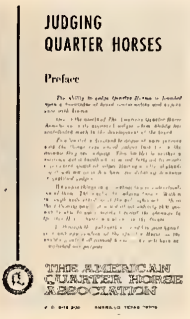

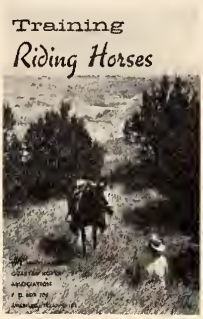

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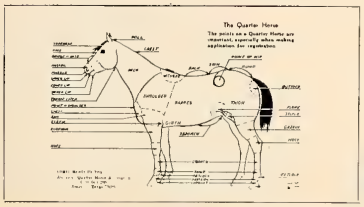

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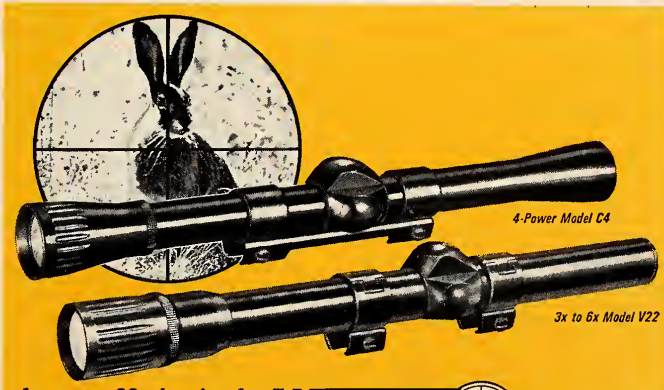

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SPORTRAIT

By Stan Allen

MEMORIAL DAY, May 30, was a sad day for New York Yankee fans as Whitey Ford announced his retirement before the start of a doubleheader with the Minnesota Twins. The veteran Yankee southpaw ended a fine career that began 17 years ago in 1950.

A native of New York, Whitey played his early ball for Manhattan Aviation High School and in several sandlot leagues. He was an infielder in those days, but the late Paul Krichell, a Yankee scout, saw pitching potential and signed him as a pitcher in October, 1946. Mr. Krichell's thinking was proven correct by Ford who posted a 13-win, 4-loss record with the Yankees' Butler farm team in 1947. After two more winning seasons in the minors, leading those leagues in strikeouts both years, he was called up to the Yankees in 1950.

He got off to a grand start in the big leagues by winning his first nine starts, losing only one game in relief, and posting an excellent earned run average of 2.81. He pitched 8 2/3 scoreless innings to win the fourth and final 1950 World Series game against the Phillies to give the Yankees a championship. His sophomore year was delayed for two years of military service, but it didn't seem to hurt his game because he came back to post 18 wins against 6 losses in 1953, and he fanned 110 batters. Ford tied for league honors in 1955 with 18 wins and 7 losses. He struck out 137 batters and had a very good 2.62 ERA. He posted a 19-win, 6-loss record in 1956, and his .760 winning percentage and 2.47 ERA topped the leagues. Whitey also tied an American League record by fanning six hitters in a row.

Whitey won only 12 games in 1960 but came back to win 25 games in 1961 with only 4 losses to lead the leagues. His .862 won-lost percentage and 283 innings pitched also led both leagues. Ford fanned 209 batters that year and won 14 games in a row to tie a Yankee record set in 1904. He won the highly prized Cy Young Award in 1961 as best pitcher in the Major Leagues. He pitched two shutouts in the '61 World Series to win the Babe Ruth Award for top player in the series. Baseball Writers' Association's *Sport* magazine also named him Most Valuable Player in World Series play. Ford has pitched 33.2 scoreless innings of World Series play, breaking Babe Ruth's old record.

After winning 17 games and losing 8 in 1962, he came back strong in 1963 to lead the league with 24 wins against 7 losses. He completed 13 of the 37 games he started, pitching 269 innings, while striking out 189 batters and posting a fine 2.74 ERA. He pitched 8 shutouts that year to tie another old Yankee record. Whitey won 17 games in 1964 while losing only 6 games, with 172 strikeouts and a first-rate 2.13 ERA. The Yankees dropped to sixth place in '65 league standings, and Ford's losses went to double figures for the second time in 18 years of pitching, but he still won 16 games. His last win that season made him the winningest pitcher in Yankee history. A circulatory problem in his pitching arm last year let him start only nine games. He appeared in only seven games this year, winning two, and there were times when he looked like the old Whitey. Ford took himself out of a game with Detroit on May 21 after one inning which wrote the end of a golden career.

Whitey Ford calls it quits after 17 years with the Yankees.

Whitey Ford was not an overpowering type of pitcher although he owned all of the pitches. He threw a good fast ball, a natural curve that he threw sidearm or overhand at about four different speeds, and had a good slider. Whitey had the best pick-off move in his era of baseball and was a good hitting pitcher. He pitched 3,171 innings in 498 games for the Yankees, winning 236 of those while losing only 106. His wins top all active pitchers as do his 1,956 strikeouts and 45 shutouts. Whitey finished his career with an admirable 2.74 lifetime earned run average. He started 22 World Series games, winning 10 while striking out 94 hitters which are all records. Whitey was voted to the All-Star Team nine years.

Many Yankee fans will probably remember May 30 as Whitey Ford day. Baseball fans in all major league parks will miss his great pitching and look forward to the Hall of Fame balloting after his five-year waiting period is over.

K. The operator never leaves the tractor seat when preparing seed beds or weeding row crops with this new hydraulic harroweeder. Every movement of harroweeder is controlled from the tractor. This eliminates all manual loading and unloading. (Melroe Mfg. Company)

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L. This new dolly wheel attachment lets you hook-up fast, easily to a tractor by eliminating maneuvering. Also allows rake to follow uneven contour. (New Holland)

M. A big hydraulically powered baled hay wagon saves hand labor, while preserving the nutrient value of hay by building a moisture-resistant stack. (Hesston Corp.)

N. Excess weight of four-bar chisels was designed out of this single-bar three-row chisel plow. Chisel pulls from bottom to suck teeth into soil. (American Products)

O. Shocks and steps can be taken out of electric fence repairs with new cane tester and grounder. Serves two functions: testing and grounding. (North Central Plastics)

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HAVE YOU HEARD THE ONE ABOUT

Man: *"What's this nickel doing in my soup?"*

Waiter: *"Well, sir, you said you would stop eating here if you didn't find some change in the food."*

Joe David Good
Hawesville, Kentucky

A lady went into a shoe store, and the salesman asked if he could help her.

Lady: *"Yes. I would like to buy a pair of shoes."*

Salesman: *"Of course. What kind?"*

Lady: *"A pair of alligator shoes."*

Salesman: *"And what size does he take?"*

Ray Lynn Slack
Englewood, Tennessee

Ike: *"The people next door must be very poor."*

Mike: *"What gives you that idea?"*

Ike: *You should have heard the fuss they made last night when their baby swallowed a dime."*

Leon Hardy
Farmville, Virginia

Grocer: *"How much are these tomatoes?"*

Farmer: *"They are 40 cents a pound."*

Grocer: *"Did you raise them yourself?"*

Farmer: *"Yes, sir, I certainly did. They were only 35 cents yesterday."*

Ivy Marrow
Clarksville, Virginia

Joey: *"Doesn't this dance just make you long for another?"*

Sue: *"Yes, but he couldn't come tonight."*

Mark Ratcliff
Laurel, Mississippi

Have you heard about the hen that swallowed the Yo-Yo? She laid the same egg three times.

Morris Cook
Attalla, Alabama

Artist: *"You're the first model that I have kissed since I've been painting."*

Model: *"How many have you painted?"*

Artist: *"Four; an apple, an orange, a banana, and you."*

Douglas Arnold
Medford, Minnesota

A salesman parked his small foreign sports car outside the village store. When he came out of the store, a farmer was looking the car over. *"Well, what do you think of it?"* asked the salesman. The farmer replied, *"Picked it before it was ripe, didn't you!"*

Brian Racek
Meadowlands, Minnesota

Jane: *"I always wash my hair in beer."*

Sue: *"Does that help?"*

Jane: *"No, but I've got the happiest dandruff in town."*

John McKeachie
Marshall, Michigan

One day on the main street of a small town, a hardworking man was stopped by the pastor of the church he attended. In the course of their conversation, the pastor asked the man if he smoked, drank, or cursed. The reply was a hesitant, *"Well, every once in awhile."*

The pastor, his voice full of compassion said, *"Now Brother Smith, I don't smoke, I don't drink, and I don't curse."*

To this Mr. Smith seriously replied, *"Yes sir, pastor, but you don't farm."*

Van Craig Sherrer
Bay City, Texas

Mother: *"What did your father say when he fell off the ladder?"*

Junior: *"Shall I leave out the naughty words?"*

Mother: *"Of course!"*

Junior: *"Nothing!"*

Toby Logsdon
Pleasantville, Iowa

A boy walked into a barber shop and requested that his very long hair be cut short. The barber wanted to know why, and the boy replied, *"My mother gave me a dress for my birthday!"*

Linda Van Buskirk
Brownsdale, Minnesota

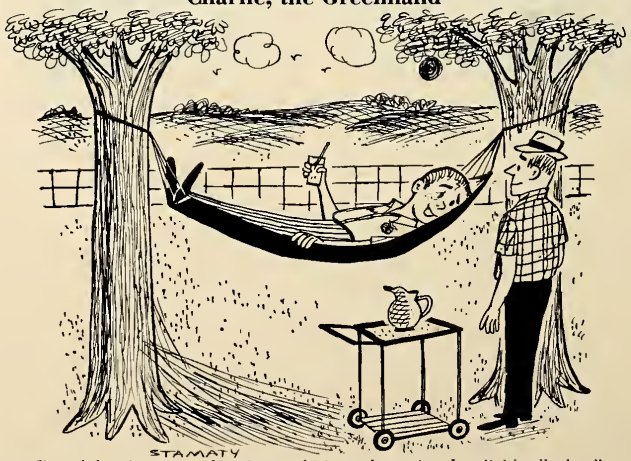
Just before the big football game at a well-known college, the star quarterback was failing English miserably. His English professor, being an ardent football fan as well as realizing that the boy must pass English in order to play in the game, called the star in for a conference.

"If you can spell coffee and get just one letter correct, I will pass you in English," said the professor. *"Take your time and remember coffee is a simple six-letter word."*

The quarterback thought for a minute and then spelled out confidently, *"K-A-U-P-H-Y."*

Tommy Garren
Hendersonville, North Carolina

Charlie, the Greenhand



"I'm debriefing myself after orbiting about in the field all day."

The National FUTURE FARMER *will pay $1.00 for each joke published on this page. Jokes must be submitted on post cards addressed to The National* FUTURE FARMER, *Alexandria, Virginia 22306. In case of duplication, payment will be made for the first one received. Contributions cannot be acknowledged or returned.*

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